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LONDON

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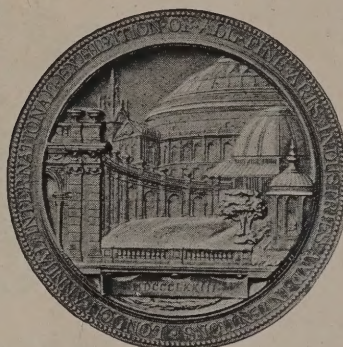
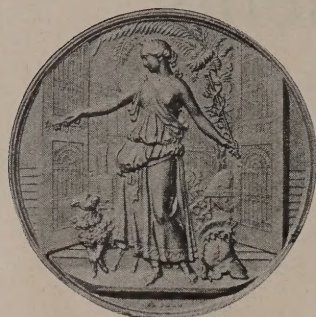
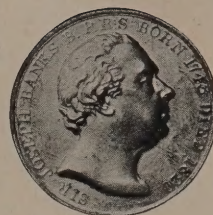
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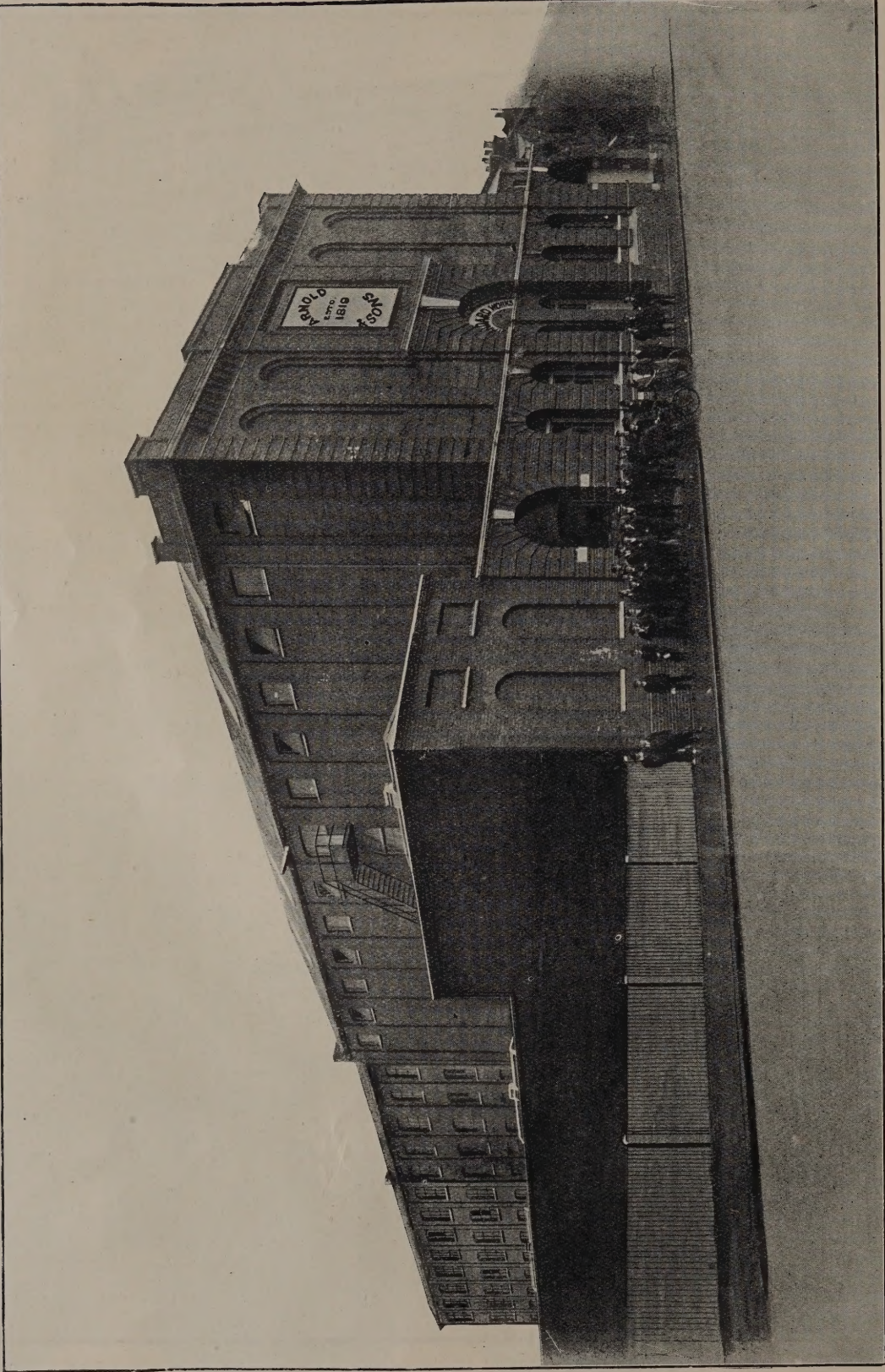
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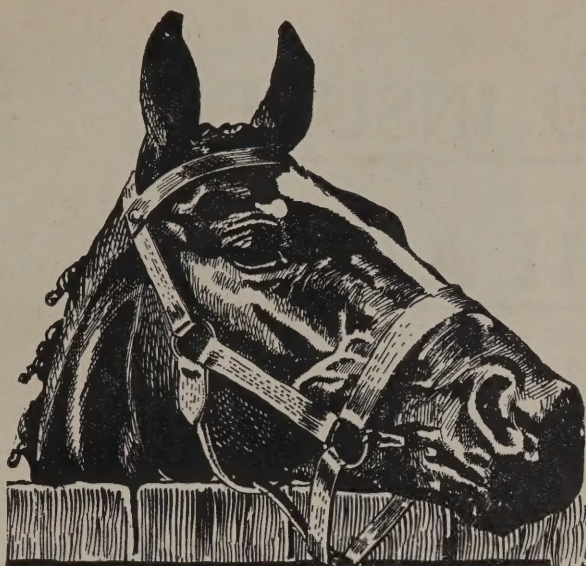


Standard Works, Lawrence Road, Tottenham, N. 15.

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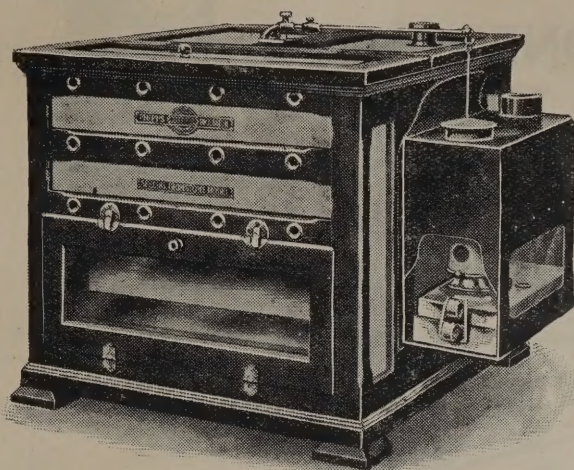
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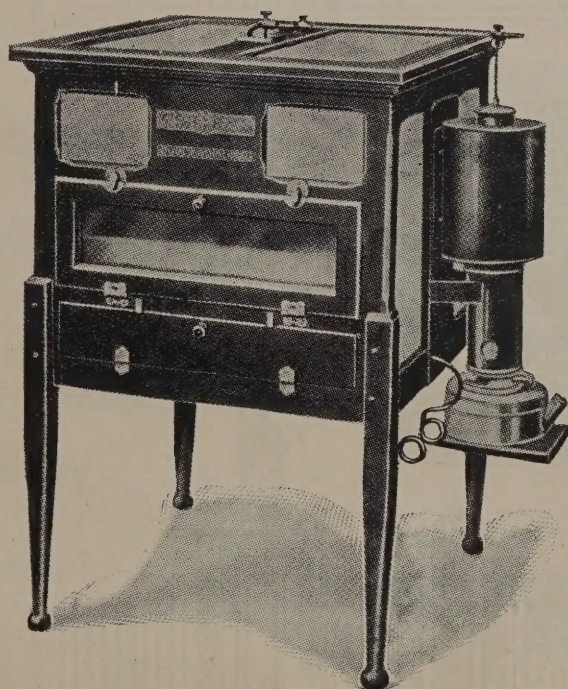


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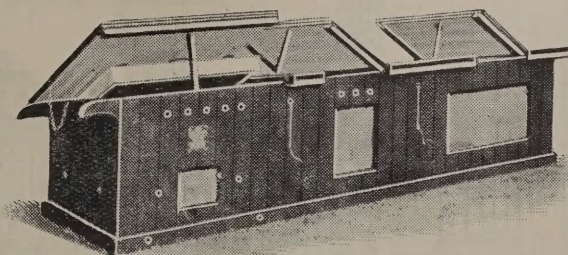
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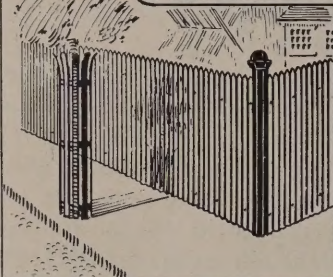
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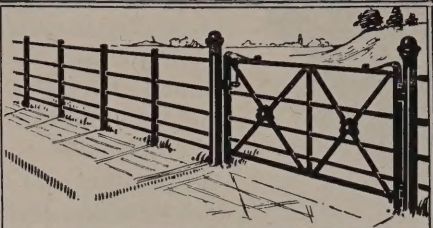
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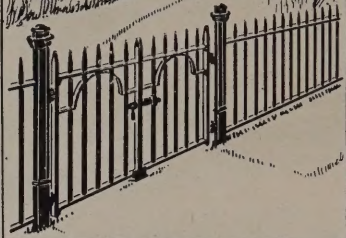
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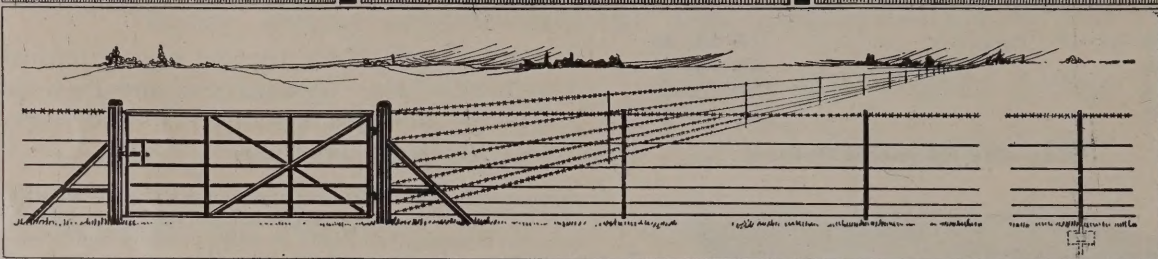
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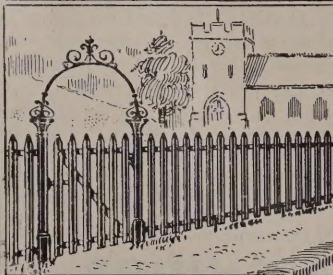
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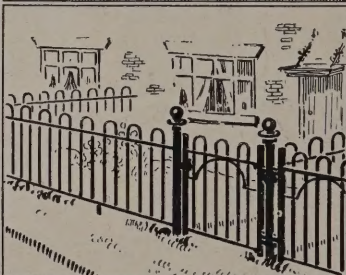
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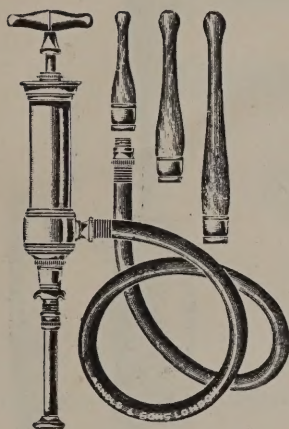


Fig. 01.

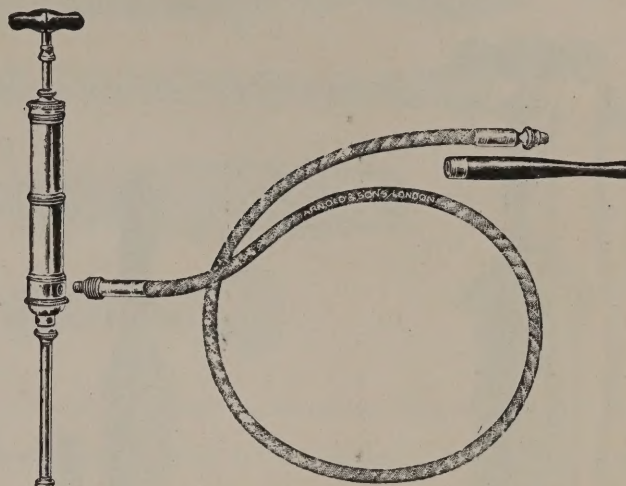


Fig. 02.

Enema Pump (Winton's), Portable, brass, with three metal pipes for horse, foal, sheep, &c., and 4-ft. India-rubber tubing, in canvas bag, complete, Fig. 01 - - - -

Ditto (Arnold & Sons'), Horse or Cattle, brass, with 6-ft. superior elastic gum web tubing, metal rectum pipe, brass mounts, &c., in canvas bag, complete, Fig. 02 - - - -

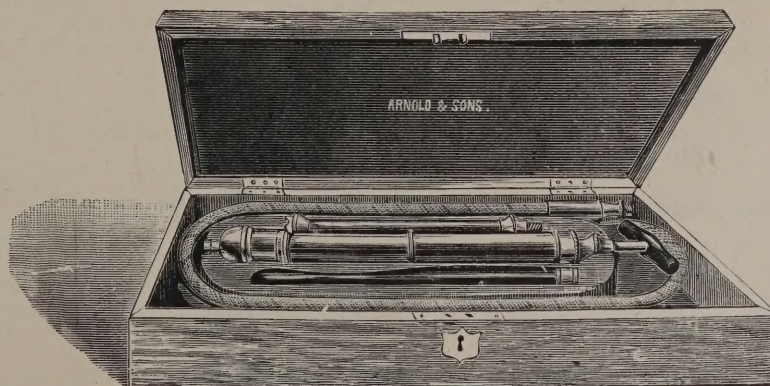


Fig. 03.

Enema Pump (Arnold & Sons'), Horse or Cattle, brass, with 6-ft. superior elastic gum web tubing, metal rectum pipe, brass mounts, &c., in polished mahogany case, Fig. 03 - -

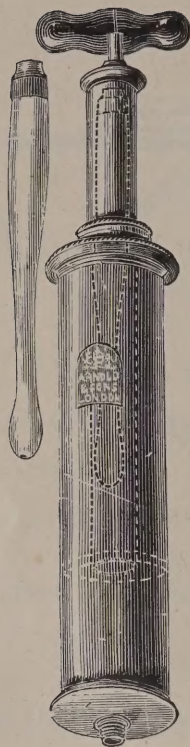


Fig. 04.



Fig. 05.

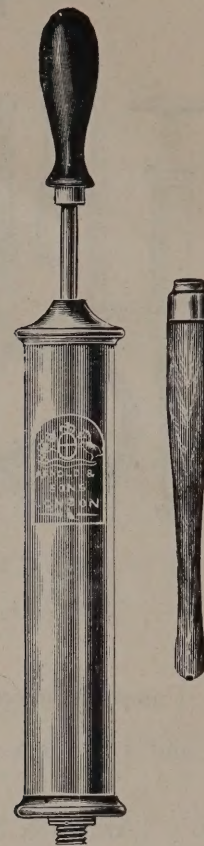


Fig. 08.

Enema Syringe, Horse or Cattle, brass (Arnold & Sons') with improved cap and piston box, and metal rectum pipe fitting into piston rod for portability, complete, Fig. 04,				3 pints	1 quart
Ditto	ditto	ditto	for foals, Fig. 05	-	- 1 pint
Ditto	ditto	ditto	for calves 06	-	- ½ pint
Ditto	ditto	ditto	for sheep, dogs, &c. 07	-	- ¼ pint
Ditto	ditto	brass, with metal rectum pipe, plain pattern, Fig. 08		-	- 1 quart
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto for foals 09	-	- 1 pint
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto for calves 010	-	- ½ pint
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto for sheep, dogs, &c. 011	-	- ¼ pint
Rectum Pipe, metal, for ½ or 1 pint syringe 012				-	-
Ditto	ditto	2 pint syringe 013		-	-

Safety in use and greater advantages follow the use of rectal injections if the resistance of the sphincter muscle which closes the anus is first overcome by greased fingers and hand so prepared, emptying the portion of the bowel which can be reached. The fluid to be used should be drawn into the instrument prior to insertion in the rectum, in order to avoid sending in much air. It should be withdrawn slowly, and carefully cleaned before putting away.



Fig. 014.



Fig. 015.



Fig. 016.



Fig. 017.

Abortion Syringe, brass, with long gum elastic web tube for washing out uterus, Figs. 014 and 015, 1 pint

Ditto ditto ditto with addition of metal nozzle for bull's sheath and metal rectum pipe, Figs. 016 and 017 - - - - -

Abortion Tube, gum elastic web, with metal mount, Fig. 015 - - - - -

Rectum Pipe, metal, Fig. 016 - - - - -

Metal Nozzle for bull's sheath, Fig. 017 - - - - -



Fig. 018.



Fig. 019.

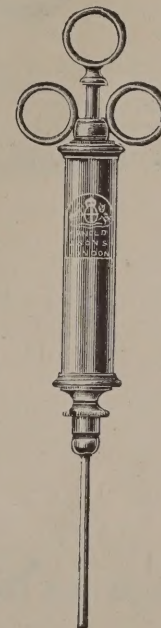


Fig. 020.

Quittor Springe, pewter, Fig. 018 - - - - - 1 oz., ; 2 oz.

Ditto brass with single ring, plain pattern, Fig. 019 - - - 1 oz., ; 2 oz.

Ditto ditto (Arnold & Sons'), with finger rings, and fitted with cylindrical or taper pipe, Fig. 020, 1 oz., ; 2 oz.



Fig. 021.

Wound Syringe (Bowles'), brass with 3 metal bulbous pipes, various sizes, one fitting into piston rod for portability, Fig. 021 - - - - -

Ditto ditto ditto ditto plain pattern - - - - -

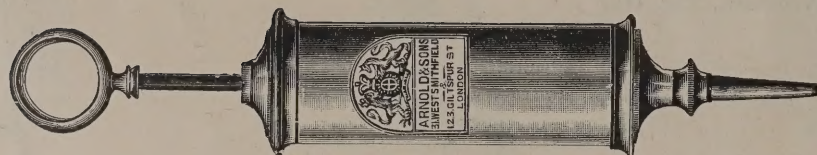


Fig. 022.

Wound Syringe, brass with conical metal pipe, Fig. 022 1-oz., ; 2-oz., ; 3-oz., ; 4-oz.

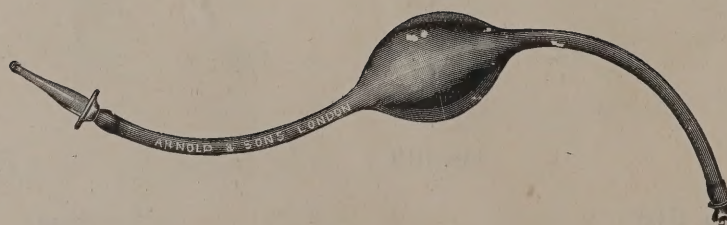


Fig. 023.

Syringe, India-rubber, for washing out sheath of stallions, bulls, &c., Fig. 023 - - - - -

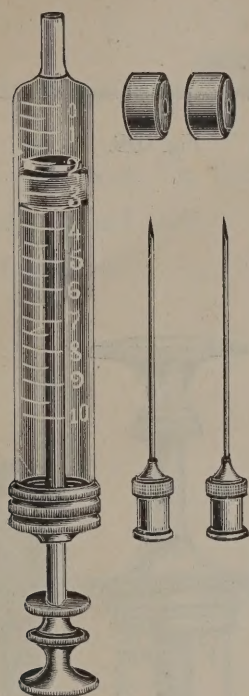


Fig. 024.

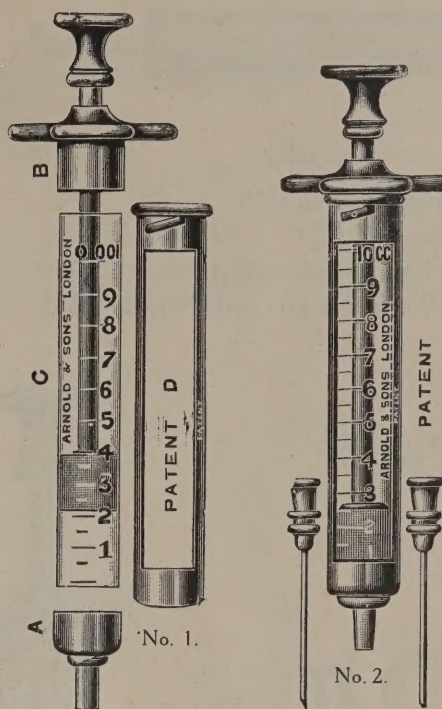


Fig. 025.

Hypodermic Syringe, aseptic, with two steel needles, asbestos piston and spare pistons, in nickel plated case, Fig. 024 - - - - - 10 c.c.

Ditto ditto "Reliance" (Arnold & Sons' Patent), for Tuberculin, Mallein, Tetanin, Rinderpest, &c., with two steel needles and spare asbestos piston, in nickel plated case, Fig. 025, 5 c.c., ; 10 c.c., ; 20 c.c.

The above illustrations, Fig. 025, show a new Patent Syringe which is without doubt the most perfect as yet brought before the notice of the Profession, as it possesses many advantages over those at present in use. No. 1 shows the syringe with the parts detached. A denotes the top mount which plugs on the ground top end of the barrel; B the lower mount which plugs on the lower end of barrel; C represents the graduated glass barrel; D the covered guard, by which its bayonet-joint fastening at lower end, clamps the whole of the parts of syringe firmly together, rendering it perfectly fluid tight. No. 2 shows the syringe complete. All the mounts being made to plug renders the syringe less fragile and more readily capable of perfect sterilization. The syringe is fitted with adjustable asbestos piston and clamping guard to barrel.

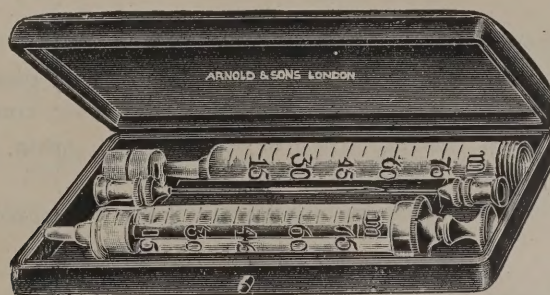


Fig. 026.

Hypodermic Syringe, for Tuberculin and Mallein, with two steel needles, asbestos piston, spare pistons, and extra glass barrel in leather case Fig. 026 - - - - - 75 minims

Ditto ditto ditto in nickel plated case 027 - - - - - 75 minims

Tuberculin - - - - - 12 doses

The skin to be punctured by the hypodermic syringe should be disinfected to avoid carrying in dirt germs, but this detail is often omitted when a number of calves or lambs have to be injected for husk. If a medicament has to be sent into the bronchial tubes, for any reason whatever, the operator should detach the needle, insert it in a downward and forward direction, to avoid pricking the opposite side (practically the only risk attendant on the performance) and then, with the dose already in the barrel, connect it with the needle, and press the piston slowly but continuously until emptied. The wire clearers supplied with the instrument should be passed through from time to time in case of a disc of cartilage or other obstruction occurring in the needle canal. They also serve in the final cleaning and drying off before putting the instrument away.

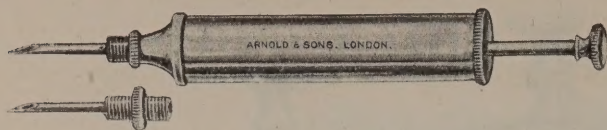


Fig. 028.



Fig. 029.

Blacklegoid Pill Injector, Fig. 028	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto Needle, Fig. 029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blacklegoid Pill Form for use with Injector	030	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blacklegene Cord Form for use with Needle	031	-	-	-	-	-	-

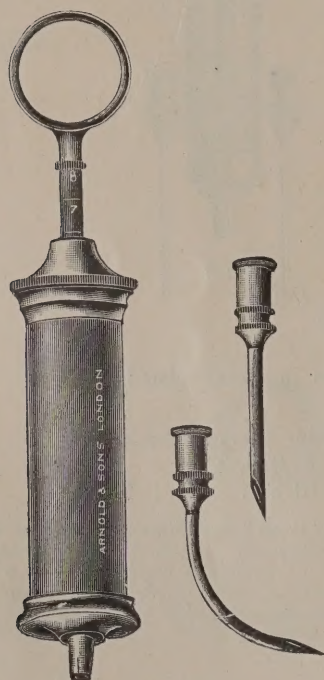


Fig. 032.

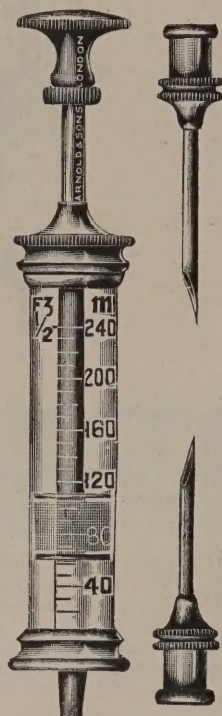


Fig. 033.

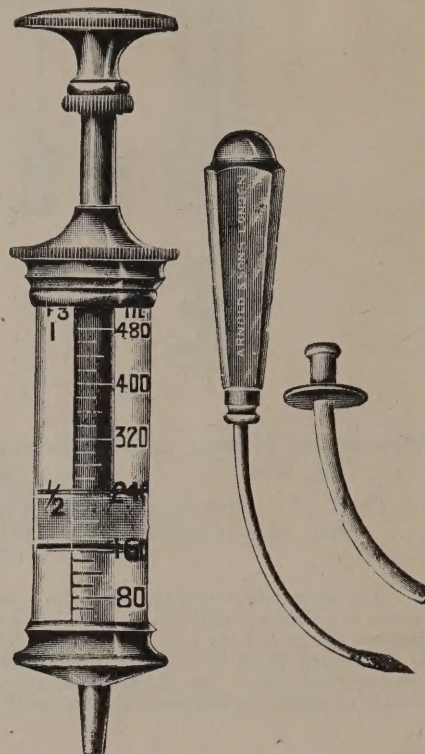


Fig. 034.

Intra-Tracheal Syringe for Husk or Hoarse in calves and lambs, with plated metal barrel and asbestos piston, curved and straight needles, in leather case, complete, Fig. 032	-
Ditto ditto with glass barrel, asbestos piston, spare piston, and two needles, in leather case, complete, Fig. 033	- 1/2-oz.
Ditto ditto with curved Trocar and Cannula, in leather case, complete, Fig. 034	1 oz.

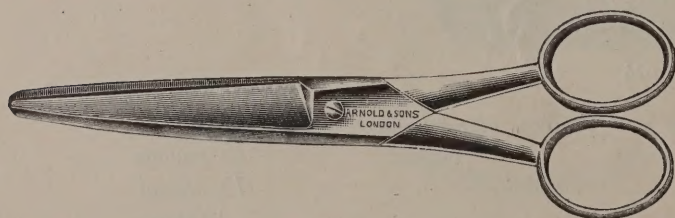


Fig. 035.

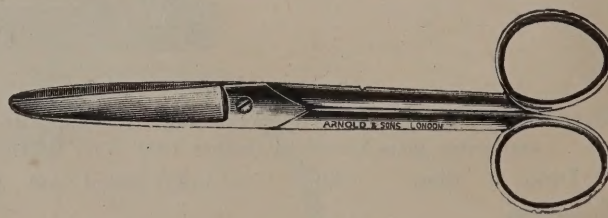


Fig. 036.

Dressing Scissors, straight, open shanks, nickel plated, Fig. 035	-	4 1/2-in. or 5-in.
Ditto ditto close shanks, nickel plated, sharp or blunt ends, Fig. 036	5-in.,	6-in.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto superior 037	4 1/2-in.,	5-in., 6-in.

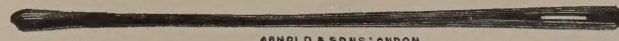


Fig. 038.

Probe, silver, extra stout, Fig. 038	-	-	-	-	-	-	4½-in. and 5-in.
Ditto ditto plated 039	-	-	-	6-in.,	8-in.,	10-in.,	12-in.
Ditto whalebone 040	5-in.,	6-in.,	7-in.,	8-in.,	10-in.,	12-in.	



Fig. 041.

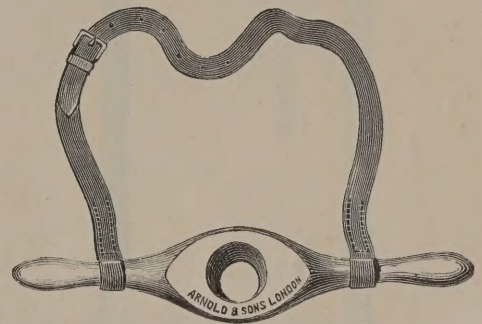


Fig. 043.

Cattle Probang, for unchoking (Arnold & Sons'), spiral wire, covered leather, with brass mounts and cane stilette, Fig. 041

Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto,	...	...	...	...
				with gag and strap complete	042			

Mouth Gag, with straps, for use with Probang, Fig. 043



Fig. 044.

Calf Probang (Arnold & Sons'), elastic gum web, with cane stilette, Fig. 044

Sheep	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	045	-	-	-
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-----	---	---	---

Before passing a probang or choke rope, the subject should be secured, but re-assured by the voice and manner of the operator, so that he does not fear punishment. The use of the mouth gag prevents the instrument from passing across the floor of the mouth and getting crushed by the grinders. The probang should be prepared by oiling the end, and the operator should not hesitate when passing it over the roof of the tongue, but perform the operation in one single act until the obstruction is reached. The obstacle seldom requires much force to carry it on, and but little should be employed. If the resistance is considerable, it is better to withdraw the probang, give more oil, and again attempt the removal of the body later on. There is no immediate danger from a choke, but there is serious risk if too much force is used, of rupturing the lining membrane or the gullet itself, and the passage of air and stomach gases into the tissues. When an obstacle has been overcome, the operator can feel that he is at loose end in the stomach, and may withdraw the stilette and allow much gas to issue, to the immediate relief of the animal.

The use of the probang is indicated in cases of hoven or blown.

By means of the above instruments the lives of many valuable animals can be saved which otherwise would be lost. In all cases where bullocks are choked through eating too voraciously of turnips, etc.

BALLING INSTRUMENTS AND MOUTH GAGS.



Fig. 046.



Fig. 049.



Fig. 050.

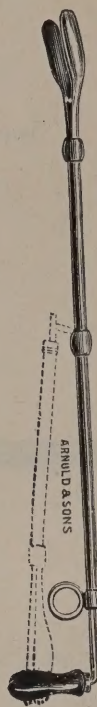


Fig. 051.

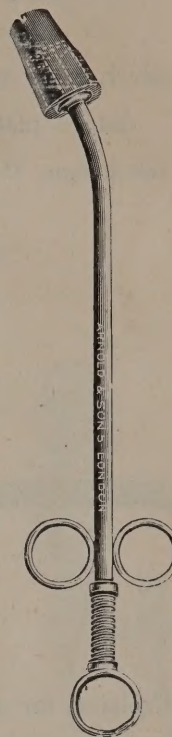


Fig. 052.

Balling Gun, beech wood, Fig. 046	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto polished 047	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto boxwood 048	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto spiral wire, covered leather, with boxwood mounts, Fig. 049	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto (Arnold & Sons' Improved), boxwood, bound with steel bands, and steel rod, as made for the Army, Fig. 050	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto (Nelson's), brass, jointed for portability, Fig. 051	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto (Flook's Patent), nickel plated, with india-rubber covered mouth piece, Fig. 052	...	...	...	...	...

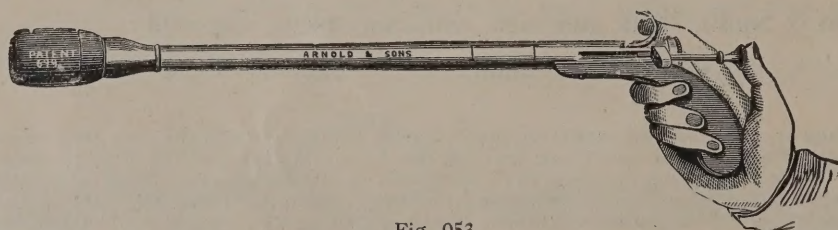


Fig. 053.

Balling Gun (Arnold & Sons' Patent) brass, with spring rod and india-rubber mouth piece, Fig. 053

The above can be used with one hand, is noiseless in action, does not alarm the animal, and, the cup-piece being of India-rubber, is impossible to injure the mouth.

The use of a balling gun gives confidence to the operator, saves the risk of injury to the hand, and the possibility of blood poisoning or infection of glanders or other disease communicable to man. If the tongue is taken in one hand, and the tip turned up to make contact with the tush in the upper jaw (or that region in mares) it will be found easy to pass the instrument well over the arch or dorsum of the tongue, before discharging its contents. A ball once placed in this position cannot be ejected, except by a spasmodic cough. There are many volatile or nauseous drugs which are much better administered in bolus form, but not prescribed by veterinary surgeons because clients cannot give a ball by hand.

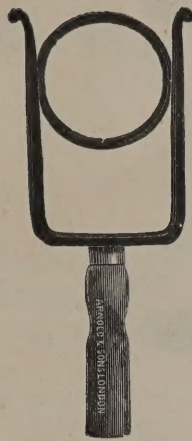


Fig. 054.

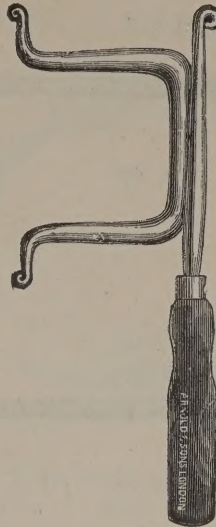


Fig. 055.

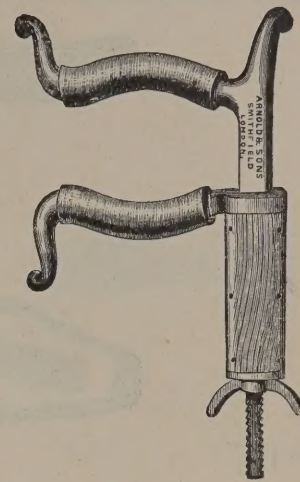


Fig. 056.

Balling Iron, Horse, circular, Fig. 054	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto open sided, Fig. 055	...	...	...	...	black,	; polished
Ditto ditto ditto (Varnell's), with screw regulating bars, covered India-rubber to protect gums,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fig. 056	...	...	...	...	...	...

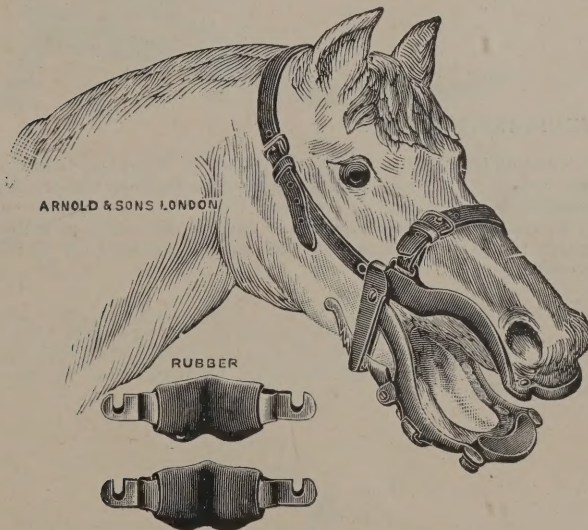


Fig. 057.

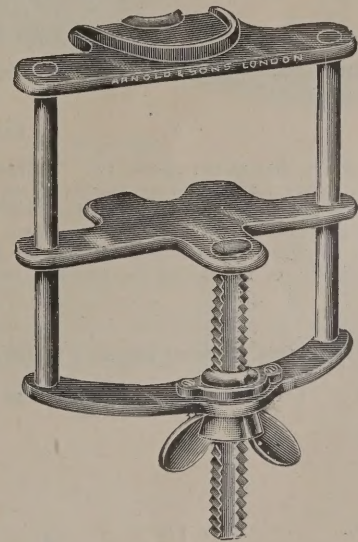


Fig. 058.

Mouth Gag, Horse (Arnold & Sons'), with regulating racks and spare plates, nickel plated, Fig. 057	...
Ditto ditto (Butler's), nickel plated (as supplied to the Army Veterinary Department), Fig. 058	...

Although many practitioners and managers of large studs dispense with the gag, the majority of horsemen find it a great help and a time saver in performing that often neglected operation of removing the rough edges of the teeth which restrict the lateral movements of the jaw, and hinder proper mastication. Gags can be affixed with very little trouble if the users will avoid all excitement and noise and adopt a soothing manner towards the patient to be operated upon. If it is a screw gag it should be reduced to its smallest dimensions before introducing into the mouth; then placed in position and gradually opened up to the necessary extent by the regulator. A bucket of water and hard dandy brush should be at hand to clear the rasping from the plates at frequent intervals, lowering the horses head to rest the neck muscles meanwhile. The additional cost of the best class of instrument is really not worth considering, as the results of proper attention to the teeth are so manifest in the condition of the animal and the better utilisation of the food that a good gag is paid for in a very short time, but will last a life time.

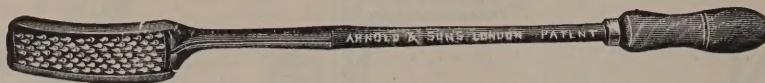


Fig. 059.



Fig. 060.

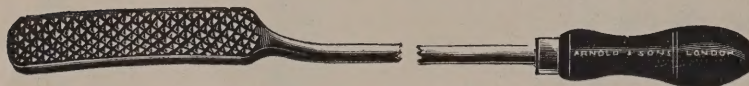


Fig. 063.

Tooth Rasp, "Reliance," Patented, with 1 plate (as supplied to His Majesty's Government), Figs. 059 and 060

Ditto	ditto	with 4 plates, assorted	...	...	...	...	...
Extra Plates, coarse cut, cut both ways, fine cut, and file cut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Extract from "THE VETERINARY RECORD."

The above illustration shows the "Reliance" tooth rasp, which is manufactured by Messrs. ARNOLD & SONS, of Giltspur Street only with some improvements made at my suggestion, which now makes it a most perfect rasp. Instead of the old fastenings which projected and caught the teeth when in use, a flush screw joint is used, and is so arranged that, by a few turns, only one-half of the upper part of the frame comes out, thus enabling one to change the plates quickly. Again, the plate is made curved instead of straight, and the joint at the end of the frame which receives the plate is made flat, and the top rounded off so that there is no possibility of lacerating the gums of restive horses during the operation.

Tooth Rasp, plain, without guard, Fig. 063	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto (Arnold & Sons') guarded to protect the gums, superior 064	...	...	...	...	...	...

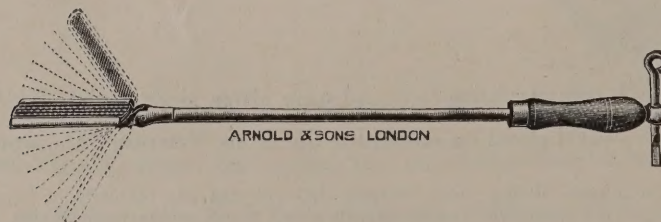


Fig. 065

Tooth Rasp (Arnold & Sons' Improved) adjustable at any angle, with 1 plate, Fig. 065	...	...
Ditto ditto ditto with 4 plates assorted, 066	...	...

Figure numbers identifying illustrations
of Bull Nose Punches should read

Fig. 072 for Fig. 073.

„ 073 „ „ 072.

Bull Rings, Holders, Leaders, Nose Punches, &c.

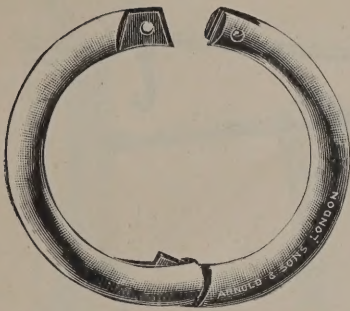


Fig. 067.

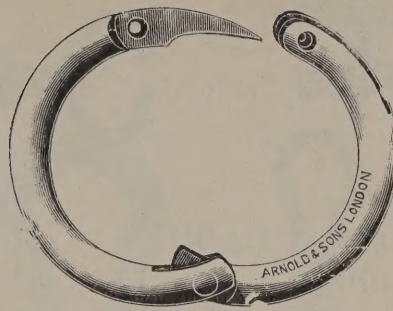


Fig. 069.



Fig. 071.

Bull Rings, copper, thin, $2\frac{1}{4}$ -in., $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in., $2\frac{3}{4}$ -in. and 3-in., Fig. 067 - each ; per doz.
 Ditto ditto extra stout, very superior ditto - 068 -
 Ditto ditto ditto with pointed end, self-introducing, $2\frac{1}{4}$ "-in., $2\frac{1}{2}$ "-in., $2\frac{3}{4}$ "-in. and 3-in., Fig. 069 - each ; per doz.
 Ditto aluminium, very light, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in., $2\frac{3}{4}$ -in. and 3-in. 070 - " ; "
 Trocar and Cannula for Bull-ringing, for piercing and introducing, Fig. 071 - -

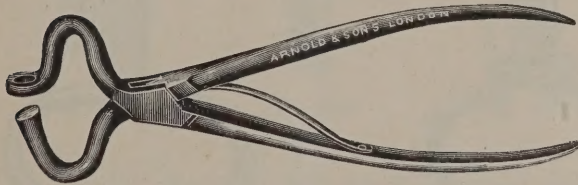


Fig. 073.

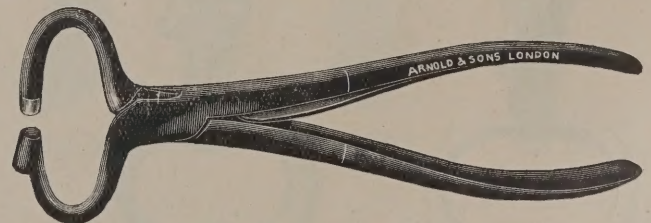


Fig. 072.

Bull Nose Punch, for cutting out the piece of cartilage prior to placing in the ring, with spring, Fig. 072
 Ditto ditto ditto ditto superior, Fig. 073 -

Granting the necessity of ringing bulls, they should be operated upon in the least painful and most surgical manner, by using a punch that takes out a clean disc of cartilage, by one properly directed act. The momentary pain should be soon forgotten ; but the power of restraint never, if the operation is neatly performed and an interval of two or three days allowed before attaching the leader or the chain. With double halters that can be relied upon, the bull should have his muzzle held over a strong gate or ox fence to give the operator advantages that will curtail the time occupied in the performance. A small light ring should be used for yearlings and a larger one substituted later on. A dressing of boracic ointment should be applied immediately after using the punch.

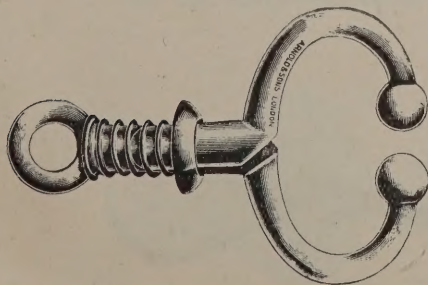


Fig. 074.

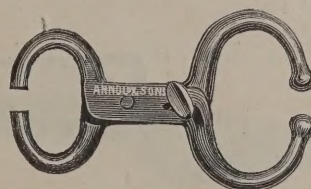


Fig. 075.

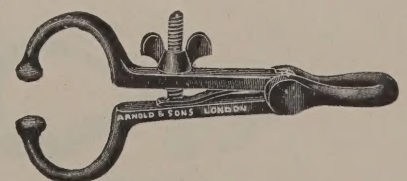


Fig. 076.

Bull Holder, with spring, galvanized, Fig. 074 - - - - -
 Ditto with thumb screw, Fig. 075 - - - - -
 Ditto with spring and regulating screw, Fig. 076 - - - - -

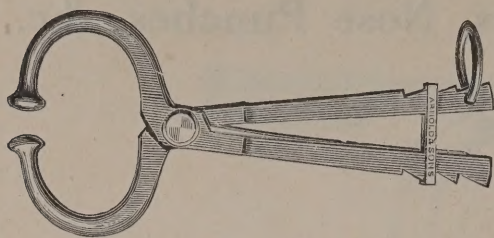


Fig. 077.

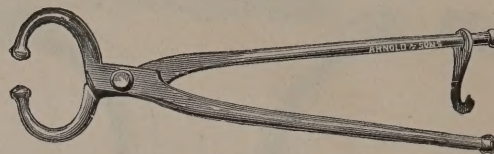


Fig. 078.

Bull Holder, with slide rack and spring, polished, Fig. 077 - - - - -

Ditto with slide-on handles, Fig. 078 - - - - -

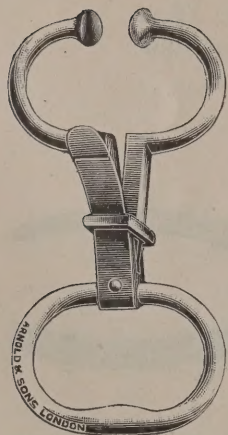


Fig. 080.

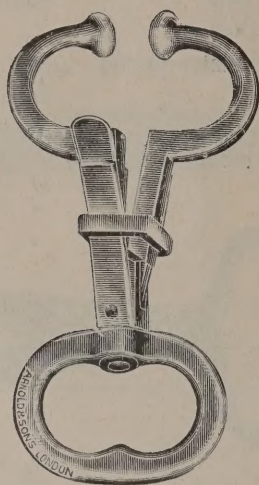


Fig. 081.

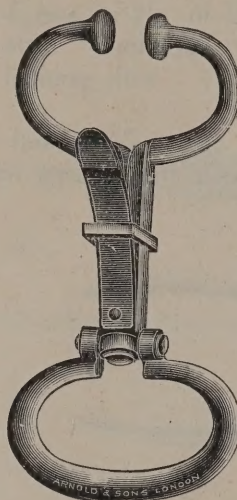


Fig. 082.

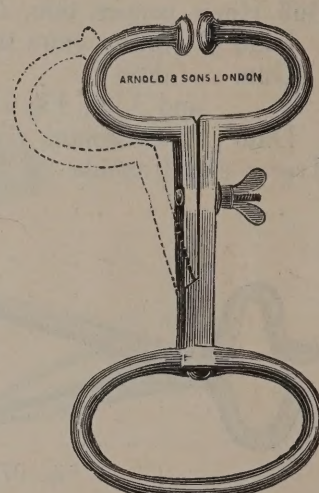


Fig. 083.

Bull Holder, with slide and spring, folding handle, cast 079 - - - - -

Ditto ditto ditto superior, Fig. 080 - - - - -

Ditto ditto swivel handle, extra strong, Fig. 081 - - - - -

Ditto ditto ditto folding, polished, very superior, Fig. 082 - - - - -

Ditto ditto ditto (Arnold's Improved), with regulating screw,
polished, extra superior, Fig. 083 - - - - -

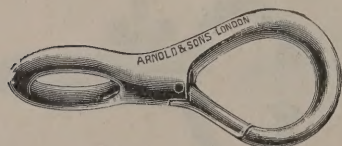


Fig. 085.

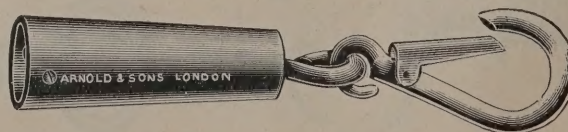


Fig. 086.

Bull Leader, Fig. 085 - - - - -

Ditto galvanized, plain pattern, Fig. 086 - - - - -

Ditto ditto ditto mounted on long ash staff 087 - - - - -

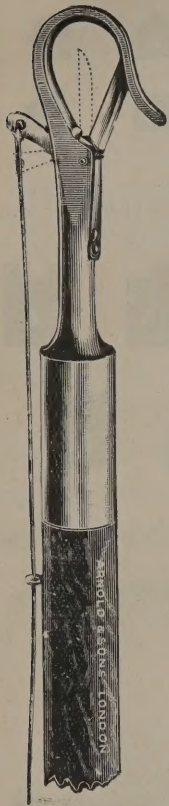


Fig. 088.



Fig. 089.

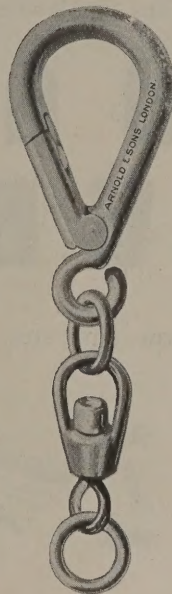


Fig. 090.

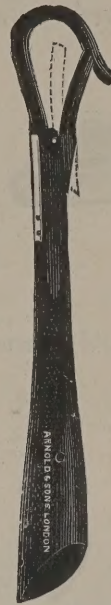


Fig. 091.

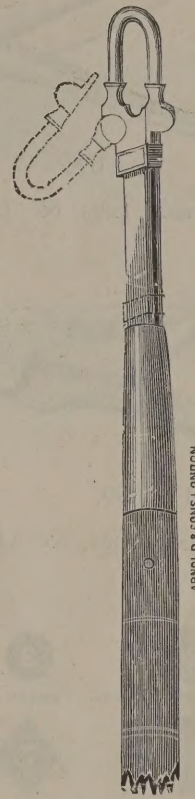


Fig. 092.

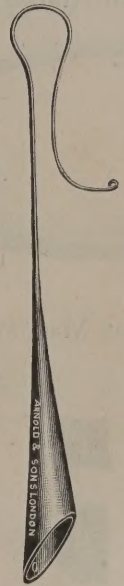


Fig. 094.

Bull Leader, improved with spring, polished, Fig. 038-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto with swivel, polished, Fig. 089	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto ditto and ring instead of pole socket, Fig. 090	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto with outside spring, Fig. 091	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto (Arnold's Improved), very superior, polished, mounted on long ash staff, Fig. 092	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto with long chain and swivel hook and cross bar at end 093	-	-	-	-	-
Shepherd's Crook, steel, Fig. 094	-	-	-	-	-

All the above patterns can be mounted on long ash staffs at each extra. 094a.

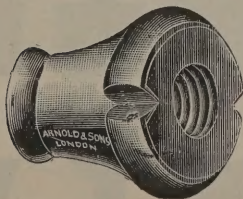


Fig. 096.

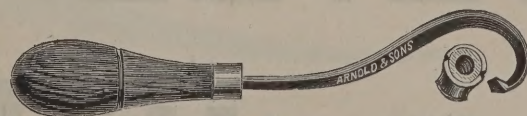


Fig. 097.

Cow Horn Knobs, brass, three sizes, Fig. 096 - - - each, ; per doz.

Wrench, in wooden handle, for use with above, Fig. 097 - - -

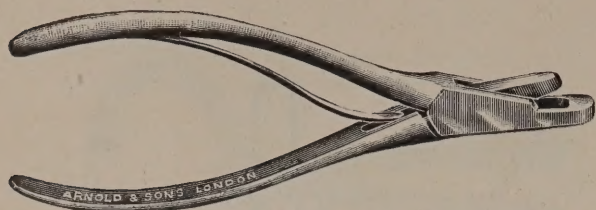
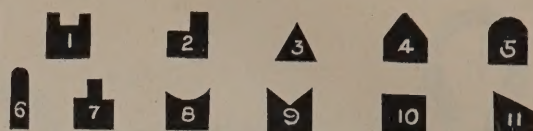


Fig. 098.



Actual Sizes.

Ear Markers, for sheep, pigs, &c. (Improved), various patterns, small size, Nos. 1 to 11, Fig. 098 each

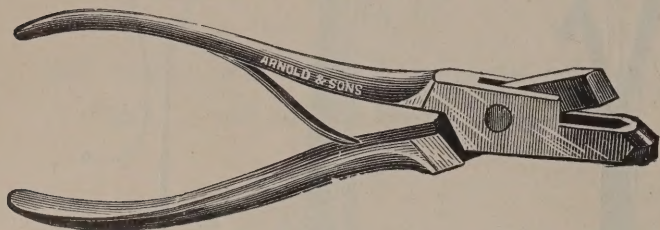
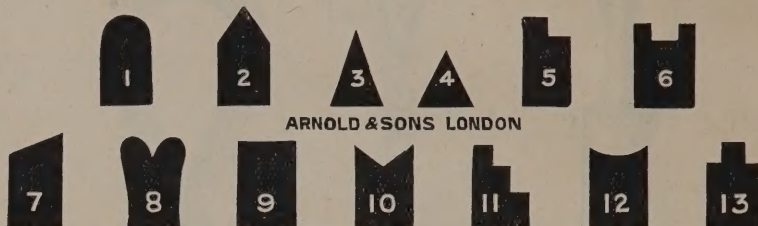
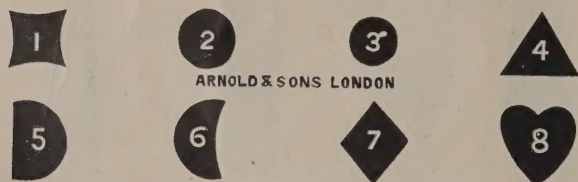


Fig. 099.



Actual Sizes.

Ear Markers for sheep, pigs, &c. (Improved), various patterns, large size, Nos. 1 to 13, Fig. 099 - each



Actual Sizes.

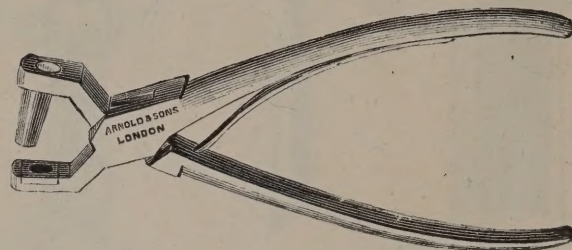


Fig. 0100.

Ear Markers for sheep, pigs, &c. various patterns, Nos. 1 to 8, Fig. 0100

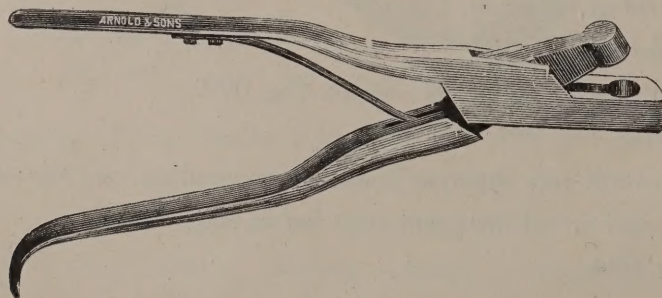
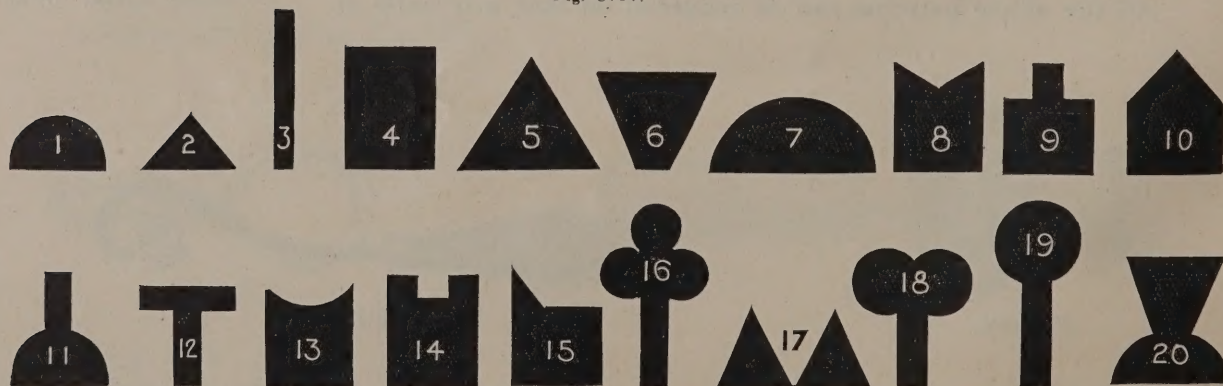


Fig. 0101.



Actual Sizes.

Ear Markers, for cattle and pigs, various patterns, Fig. 0101 - - - No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 - - - each

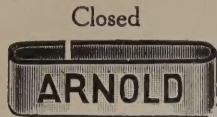


Fig. 0102.

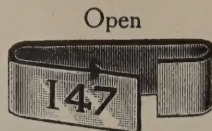


Fig. 0103.

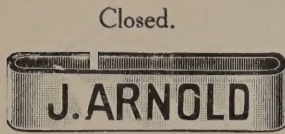


Fig. 0104.

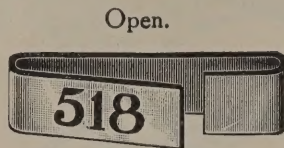


Fig. 0105.

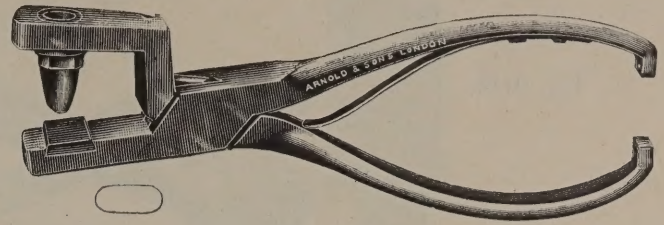


Fig. 0106.

Ear Markers, Ribbon, for sheep, pigs, &c. (as supplied to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, &c., Figs. 0102 and 0103)					-	-	-	-	per 25	50	100
Ditto	ditto	for cattle, &c., Figs. 0104 and 0105	-	-	-	-	-	-	per 25	50	100
Punch and Closer, combined, for piercing and closing ribbons, Fig. 0106					-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(The above prices include Initials and Numbering ; if full name is required, cost of die is charged.)

The above marker is thoroughly effective ; it is a thin strip of plated metal, marked with initial or name of owner as required and numbered. The ear is punched the length of the ribbon from the edge, in the lower corner near the head, the marker inserted, and then pressed together with the closer They do no make the ear fester, and do not tear or fall out if carefully inserted.

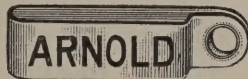


Fig. 0107.



Fig. 0108.

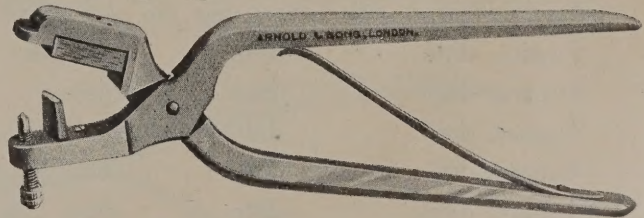


Fig. 0109.

Ear Markers, Ribbon, Improved Pattern, for sheep, pigs, &c., Fig. 0107, per 25										, 50	100
Ditto	ditto	ditto	for cattle, Fig. 0108				-	per 25	, 50	100	
Punch and Closer combined, for piercing and closing Ribbons, Fig. 0109										-	-

(The above prices include Initials and Numbering ; if full name is required cost of die is charged.)



Fig. 0110.

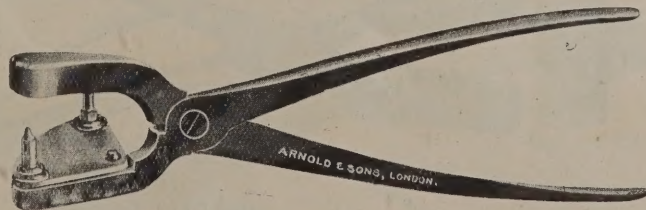


Fig. 0111.

Ear Markers, Stud, aluminium, for cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., Fig. 0110, per 25					-	-	-	-	, 50	, 100
Punch and Closer combined, for piercing and closing Studs, Fig. 0111					-	-	-	-	-	-

(The above prices include Initials and Numbering.)

Fig. 0114.

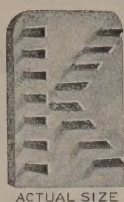


Fig. 0113.

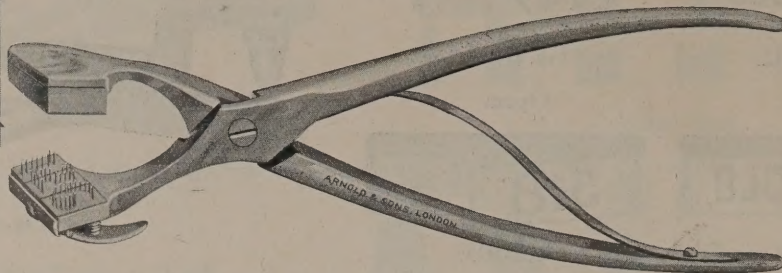


Fig. 0112.

Tattooing Forceps, 2-space, for marking sheep, &c., with one set of numbers, in mahogany case complete, Figs. 0112/3

Ditto	3-space, ditto	ditto	two sets	ditto	ditto	0112/3a
Ditto	4-space, ditto	ditto	three	ditto	ditto	0112/3b
Ditto	3-space, ditto	ditto	alphabet only		ditto	0112/3c
Ditto	4-space, ditto	ditto	ditto	and one set of numbers	ditto	0112/3d
Ditto	4-space, ditto	ditto	ditto	two sets	ditto	0112/3e
Ditto	4-space, ditto	ditto	ditto	three	ditto	0112/3f
Ditto	2-space, ditto	cattle, calves, pigs, &c., one set of numbers			ditto	Figs. 0112/4
Ditto	3-space, ditto	ditto	two sets	ditto	ditto	0112/4a
Ditto	4-space, ditto	ditto	three	ditto	ditto	0112/4b
Ditto	3-space, ditto	ditto	alphabet only		ditto	0112/4c
Ditto	4-space, ditto	ditto	ditto	and one set of numbers	ditto	0112/4d
Ditto	4-space, ditto	ditto	ditto	two sets	ditto	0112/4e
Ditto	4-space, ditto	ditto	ditto	three	ditto	0112/4f

Numbers or Letters, for fitting in above Forceps, for sheep, 0115 - - - - each

Ditto ditto ditto ditto for cattle, 0116 - - - - „

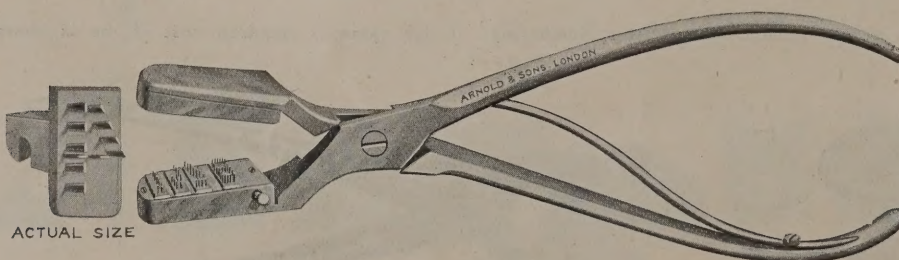


Fig. 0117.

Tattooing Forceps, 4-space, for marking sheep, cattle, pigs, &c., with letters and numbers to drop in and fasten by means of a spring, complete in mahogany case with two sets of numbers

Fig. 0117

Marking Ink black or red, for use with tattooing forceps, 0118 - - - - per bottle

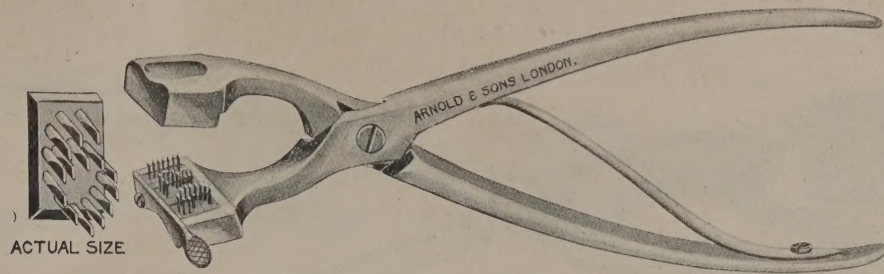


Fig. 0119.

Tattooing Forceps, 3-space, with 2 sets of numbers, one letter for the year, and three designation letters, complete in mahogany case (as made for the Shorthorn Society), Fig. 0119 - -

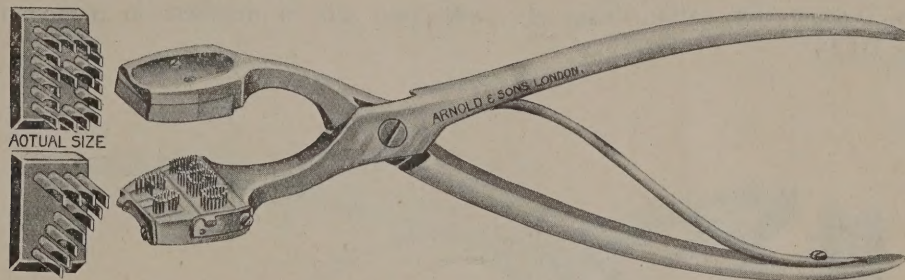


Fig. 0120.

Tattooing Forceps, 5-space, with two sets of numbers, one letter for the year, and two designation letters, complete in mahogany case (as made for the Hereford Herd Book Society), Fig. 0120

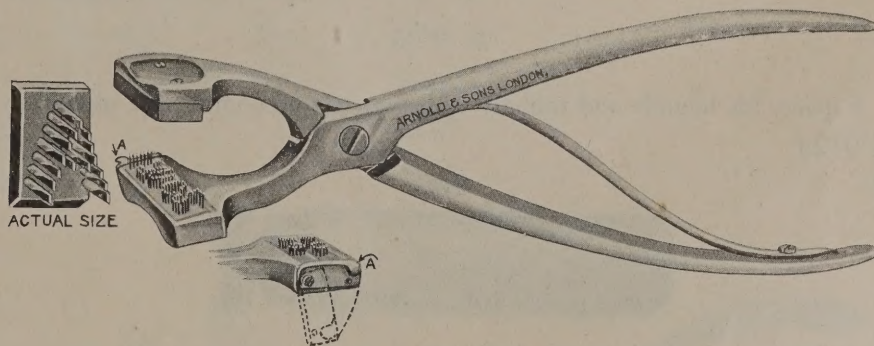


Fig. 0121.

Tattooing Forceps, 5-space, with three sets of numbers and one alphabet, in mahogany case complete (as made for the Ayrshire Society), Fig. 0121 - - - -

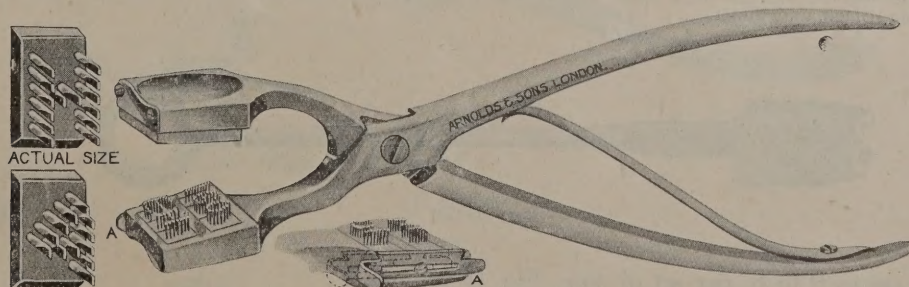


Fig. 0122.

Tattooing Forceps, 6-space, for cattle, sheep, etc., with two sets of numbers, in mahogany case complete, Fig. 0122 - - - -

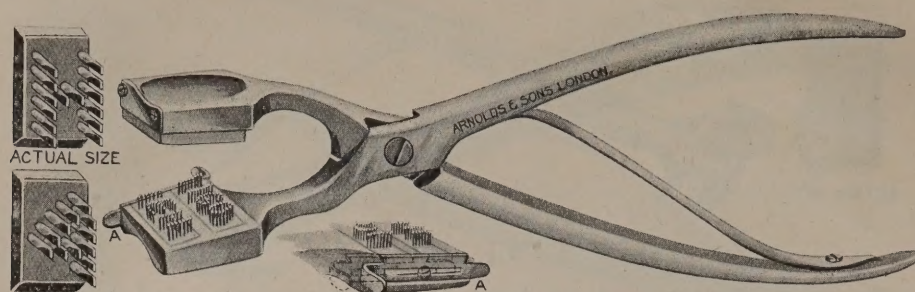


Fig. 0123.

Tattooing Forceps, 8-space, for cattle, sheep, etc., with two sets of numbers, in mahogany case complete, Fig. 0123 - - - - -

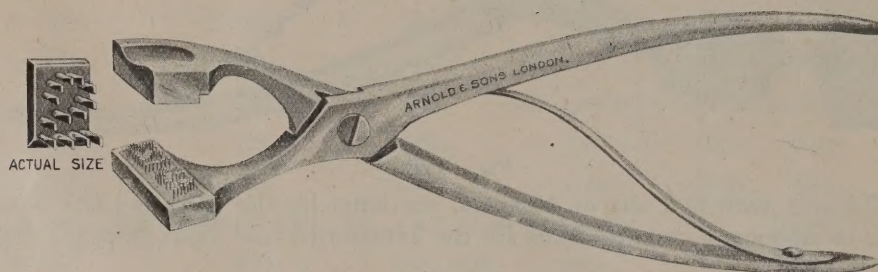


Fig. 0124.

Tattooing Forceps, 3-space, for hounds and rabbits, with two sets of numbers, in mahogany case, complete, Fig. 0124 - - - - -



Fig. 0125.

Paint Sticks, for marking cattle, sheep, and pigs, Fig. 0125 - - - each, ; per doz.

These are a good permanent Dye requiring no wetting, and can be carried in the pocket, always ready, clean and handy, in Red, Blue Green, Yellow, Magenta, Black, and Violet.

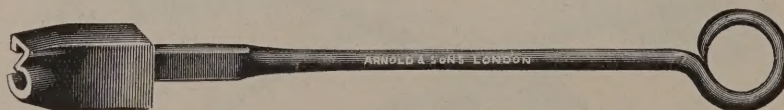


Fig. 0126.

Branding Irons, Figures 0 to 8, per set of nine, Fig. 0126	$\frac{3}{8}$ -in.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ -in.,	$\frac{3}{4}$ -in.,	1-in.,
Ditto Letters A to Z and & each, 0127	$\frac{3}{8}$ -in.,	$\frac{1}{2}$ -in.,	$\frac{3}{4}$ -in.,	1-in.,
Irons, for marking cattle with paint - 0128	-	-	Figures $2\frac{1}{4}$ -in., each	

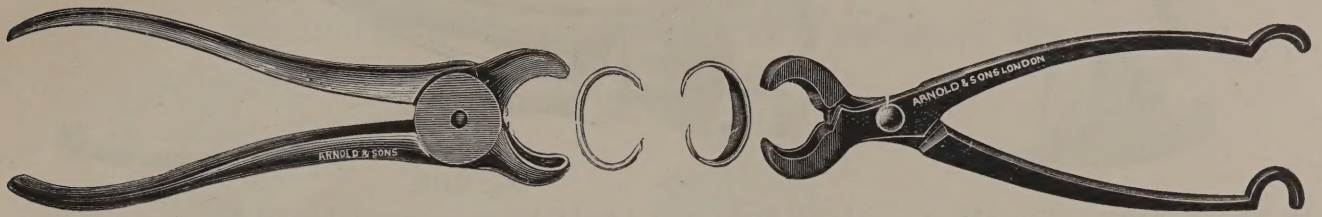


Fig. 0134.

Fig. 0139.

Pig Ringer, cast, with 1 gross rings, thin, 1-in.	0129	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto wrought, ditto ditto	0130	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto cast - - -	0131	-	-	-	-	each
Ditto wrought - - -	0132	-	-	-	-	„
Pig Rings, thin, 1-in.	0133	-	-	-	-	per gross
Pig Ringer, cast, with 1 gross rings, stout, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in.	Fig. 0134	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto wrought, ditto ditto	0135	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto cast - - -	0136	-	-	-	-	each
Ditto wrought - - -	0137	-	-	-	-	„
Pig Rings, stout, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in.	0138	-	-	-	-	per gross
Pig Ringer, cast, with 1 gross rings, flat band	Fig. 0139	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto wrought, ditto ditto	0140	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto cast - - -	0141	-	-	-	-	each
Ditto wrought - - -	0142	-	-	-	-	„
Pig Rings, flat band - - -	0143	-	-	-	-	per gross

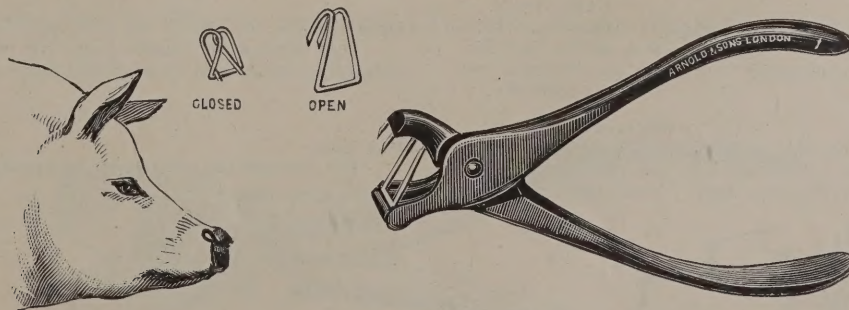


Fig. 0144.

Pig Ringer, cast, with 1 gross double rings	Fig. 0144	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto wrought, ditto -	0145	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto cast - - -	0146	-	-	-	-	each
Ditto wrought - - -	0147	-	-	-	-	„
Pig Rings, double - - -	0148	-	-	-	-	per gross

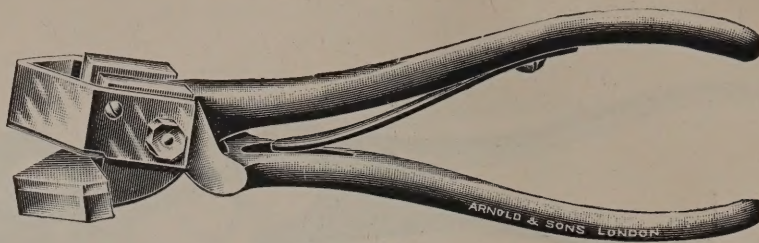


Fig. 0419.

Pig Rooting Forceps, Stock Marker and Calf Dishorner (Arnold's), very powerful, Fig. 0149
 Ditto ditto ditto extra superior, polished gunmetal, 0150

Extract from "FARMER AND STOCKBREEDER."

This is intended to prevent swine of all ages from rooting. The instrument is pushed hard up against the bone of the pig's nose and will then cut out the cartilage. Many farmers only nip their swine by pushing the instrument against the bone of the pig's nose without pushing hard. This will cut a V gristle, and leave the cartilage in. They claim that the pig is then more nimble with his nose in the winter. Farmers mark their stock with it, also the ears of pigs and cattle. It cannot be lost, and is plainly seen.

For dishorning calves after the button or horn is properly formed, the instrument is placed directly over the horn or button in its tender age after formation, the flesh which impedes the button is raised with the hand, which will raise the horn so that it can be got at and around with the instrument. If a little of the hide is cut, so much the better, as it ensures getting all the horn.

In marking stock it can easily be seen that innumerable marks can be made. For instance, a W or M can be made by cutting two V's large or small. By doubling the ear it will cut a perfect diamond, or by doubling the ear and holding slanting it will cut a perfect spear. A little practice on cardboard will make anybody a proficient operator.

For marking poultry, clip any one of their toes behind the nail; some mark their combs. It may also be used for clipping chickens nails to prevent them from scratching, and for cutting the spurs of quarrelsome cocks. The makers are Messrs. ARNOLD & SONS, of Giltspur Street, E.C.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dear Sirs,

DOWNHAM MARKET.

I have used the Pig Rooting Forceps very extensively, and find it very much better than putting rings into pigs' noses. I have never known nor heard of a pig taking any harm where the Forceps have been used, as they often do when they are rung. I should never use rings again.

When the cut made with the Forceps is healed the pigs feed with so much more comfort than they do when the rings are in their noses; the rings cause inflammation and many pigs die from this cause.

Yours truly,

Dear Sirs,

HADLEIGH.

I have used the Pig Rooting Forceps on several hundred pigs, and I consider it a very useful instrument and much more humane and expeditious for the purpose than the old system of rings in the nose.

Yours faithfully,

Dear Sirs,

CAMBRIDGE.

I think highly of the Pig Rooting Forceps for the purpose; have never had one go wrong, whereas the ordinary 'ringing' was perpetual torture and sometimes caused death. If the pig could speak he would say so.

Yours truly,

Dear Sirs,

EAST YORKS.

I can thoroughly recommend the Forceps to anyone. It is far superior to the old 'ringing' system, and is a perfect cure for rooting. Our tenants are constantly borrowing the Forceps for their pigs.

Yours faithfully,

Dear Sirs,

WELLINGBOROUGH.

We have about 120 pigs put out on grass; by using your Pig Rooting Forceps we have no trouble with the pigs rooting the grass up. We are well satisfied with them.

Yours respectfully,

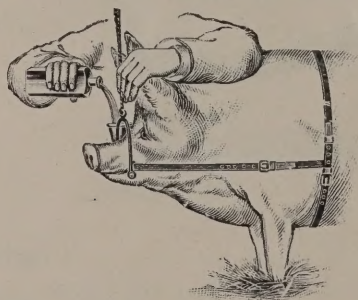


Fig. 0151.



Fig. 0152.

Drenching Apparatus, especially adapted for Pigs, galvanized, with rope and body straps, Fig. 0151
 Forceps for removing tips off Pigs' teeth, Fig. 0152

Dishorning Shears, Horn Trainers, &c.

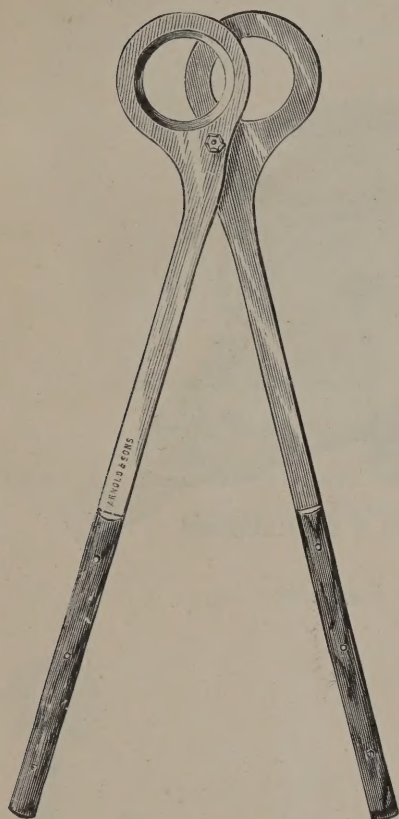


Fig. 0153.

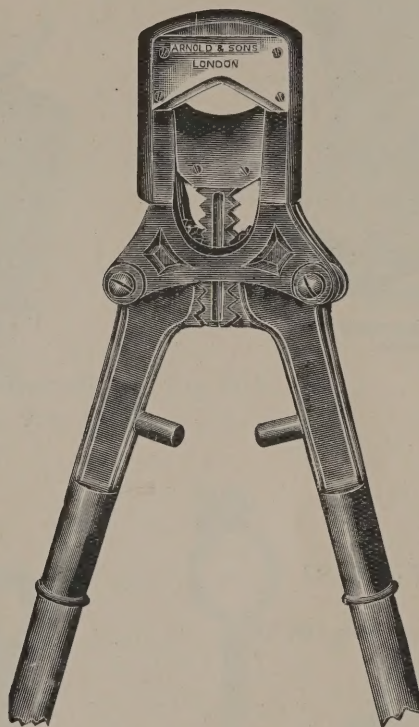


Fig. 0155.

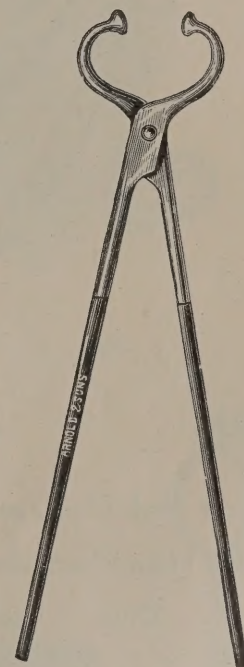


Fig. 0156.

Dishorning Shears, steel, very strong and powerful, with scaletang rosewood handles, Fig. 0153 -

Ditto ditto small size, 0154 - - - - -

Ditto ditto (Improved), very strong and powerful, Fig. 0155 - - - - -

Bull Holder, with extra long handles, for using with Dishorning Shears, Fig. 0156 - - -

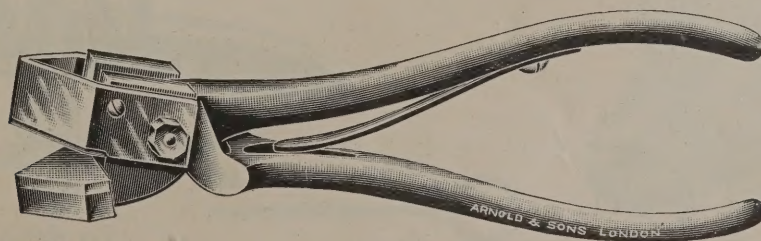


Fig. 0156a.

Dishorner (Arnold's), for calves, also for stock marking, Fig. 0156a - - - - -

For dehorning calves after the button or horn is properly formed, the instrument is placed directly over the horn or button in its tender age after formation, the flesh which impedes the button is raised with the hand, which will raise the horn so that it can be got at and around with the instrument. If a little of the hide is cut, so much the better, as it ensures getting all the horn.

In marking stock it can be easily seen that innumerable marks can be made. For instance, a W or M can be made by cutting two V's, large or small. By doubling the ear it will cut a perfect diamond, or by doubling ear and holding slanting it will cut a perfect spear. A little practice on cardboard will make anybody a proficient operator.

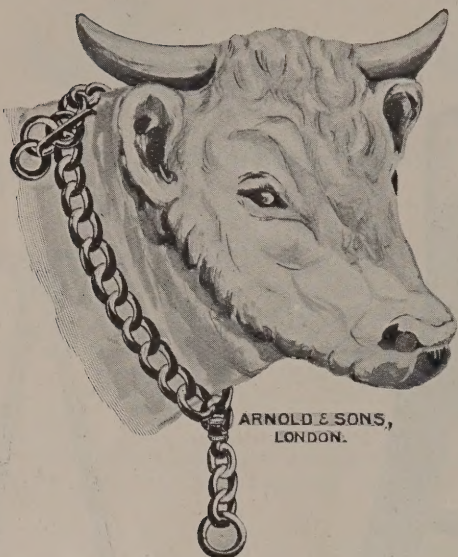


Fig. 0157.

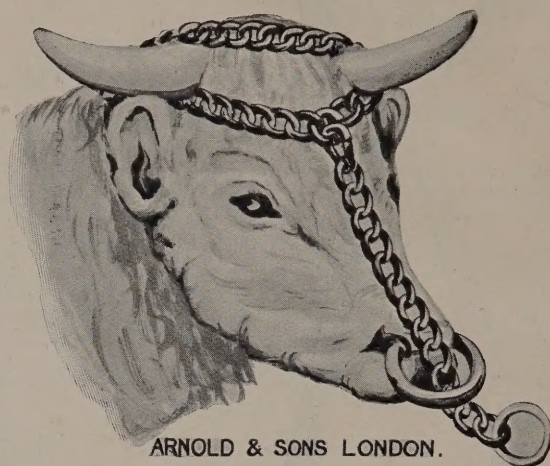


Fig. 0158.

Cow Neck Chain, galvanized, Fig. 0157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bull Horn Chain, black japanned, Fig. 0158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto polished, 0158a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Fig. 0159.

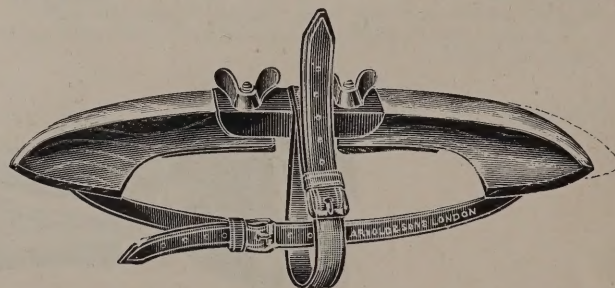


Fig. 0160.

Horn Trainer, with strap complete, three sizes, Fig. 0159	-	-	-	-	-	-	each
Ditto ditto Improved, with screw adjustment, Fig. 0160	-	-	-	-	-	-	„

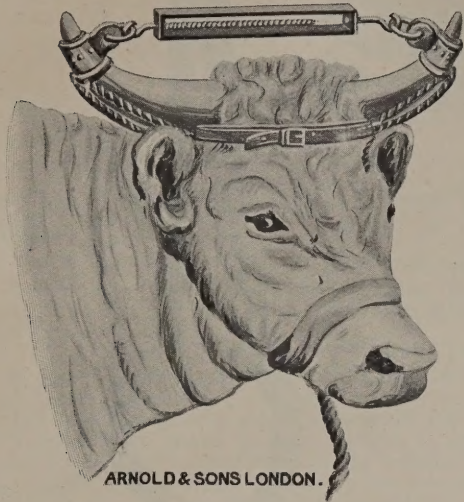


Fig. 0161.



Fig. 0162.

Horn Trainer, with extension screw and leather sockets, Fig. 0161 - - - - -
Ditto with lead weights and straps, Fig. 0162 - - - - - lbs., lbs.

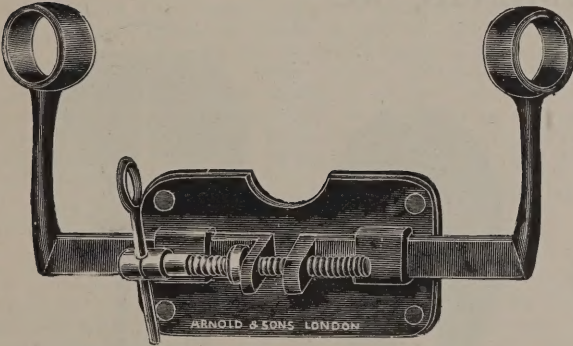


Fig. 0163.

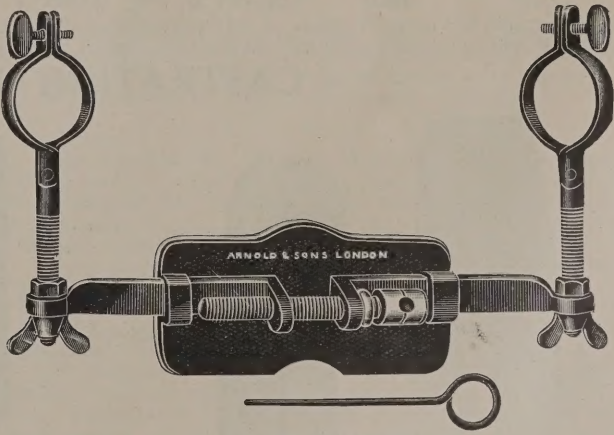


Fig. 0164.

Horn Trainer, with screw adjustment, Fig. 0163 - - - - -
Ditto (Arnold's Improved), with regulating screw adjustment, Fig. 0164 - - - - -

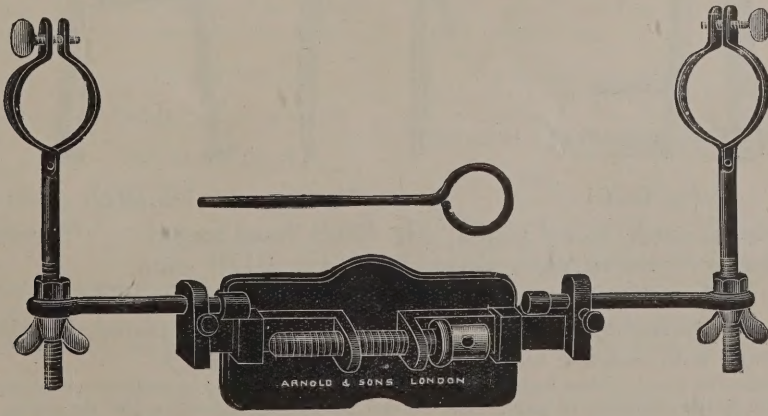


Fig. 0165.

Horn Trainer (Arnold's latest pattern), with screw and slide adjustment, Fig. 0165 - - - - -

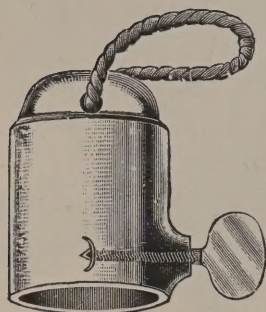


Fig. 0166.

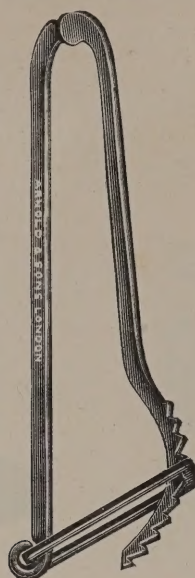


Fig. 0167.

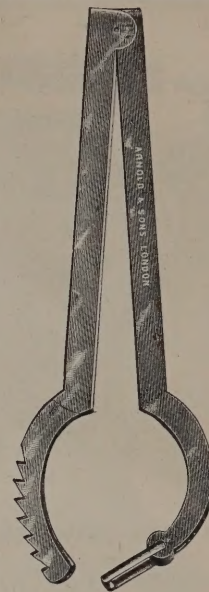


Fig. 0168.

Nose Twitch (Fletcher's), nickel plated, Fig. 0166

Ditto steel, plated, Fig. 0167

Ditto ditto Improved, Fig. 0168

Only sufficient pressure should be used to ensure the object (control), and on no account should the ear or tongue be twitched. The animal should be released at the earliest possible moment, and the compressed tissues gently massaged.

CASTRATING INSTRUMENTS, &c.

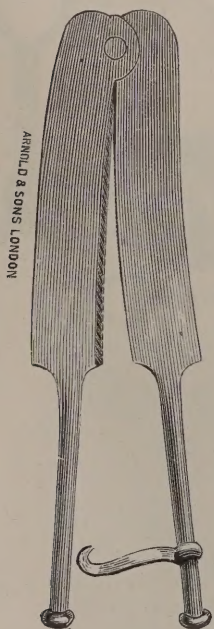


Fig. 0169.

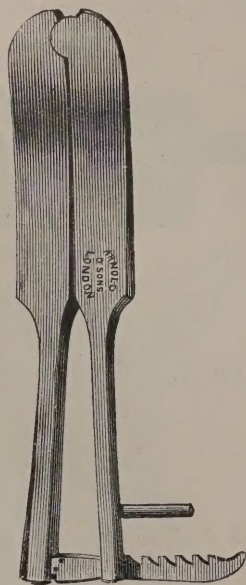


Fig. 0170.

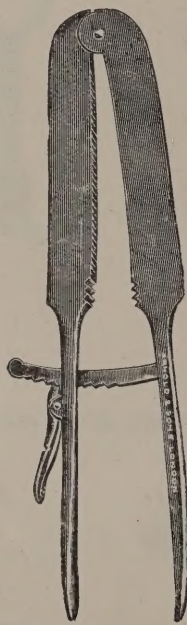


Fig. 0171.

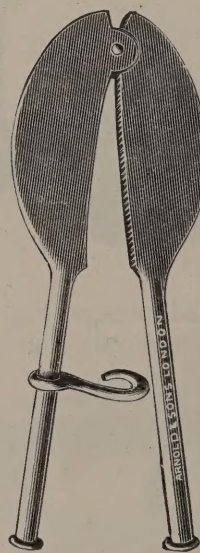


Fig. 0172.

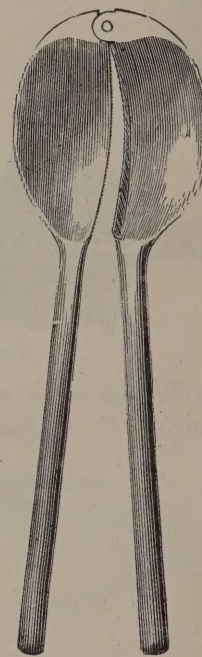


Fig. 0173.

Castrating Clams, with sliding catch, nickel plated, Fig. 0169, hand forged ; second quality

Ditto with spring regulating rack, nickel plated, Fig. 0170, ditto ditto

Ditto (Prof. Williams), with regulating rack, nickel plated, Fig. 0171

Ditto with oval spoon-shaped blades and sliding catch, nickel plated, Fig. 0172

Ditto for lambs, with concave blades, nickel plated, Fig. 0173

Clams should be opened wide, the tissues pulled well through and closed upon by one movement combining all the necessary pressure. Such action ensures the infliction of the minimum of pain. The animal having no feeling in the structures outside the instrument, the operator can act deliberately, and is not tempted to use a searing iron too hot in order to hasten the work. With a partially cooled iron, the spermatic artery may be sealed with a small amount of resin. Cautious castrators relax the clams slowly, and can thus detect any disposition to hæmorrhage, and if necessary, close them again before the cord is withdrawn.



Fig. 0174.

Castrator, "Reliance" (Arnold & Sons' Patent), with springs and adjustable plate, nickel plated, Fig. 0174
 Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto small size for lambs, 0175

Extract from "THE VETERINARY JOURNAL."

A new form of instrument for castrating has been patented, which is very simple and possesses many advantages over all existing castrators. It has been practically tested, and proved to be the most simple and effective instrument as yet brought before the notice of the profession.

Extract from "THE VETERINARY RECORD."

It has longitudinal grooves deeply cut, both on the upper and lower blades, which, when closed, fit accurately into each other, thereby squeezing the cord sufficiently to prevent hæmorrhage.

The upper and lower blades are curved, the former having a series of small sharp teeth, so that, when in the act of closing the instrument, by means of these teeth it is impossible for the cord to slip, and is cleanly cut and clamped with the one action. It also has a very simple arrangement whereby you can obtain parallel pressure throughout the whole length of the blades, this being a great advantage over instruments now in use. The upper blade having teeth will not blunt like the ordinary instruments.

It is nickel plated, and fitted with a thumb-screw, so that it can be taken to pieces for cleaning purposes.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The method of procedure is to open the scrotum in the usual way, pull the testicle well out, and twist it round three or four times, then apply the castrator. Having done this, close the blades of the instrument and hold them firmly for about a minute. Remove the testicle and carefully relax the castrator.

Repeat the same process with the other testicle.

Put vaseline on the Grooves before using.

LIST OF TESTIMONIALS.

"Dear Sirs,

"I have used your 'Reliance' Castrator largely for the past 3 years with complete success on colts and horses of all ages from 4 months to 16 years old, also on bulls up to 3 years, and never had a case of hæmorrhage with it. I think if I counted up the number of castrations I do yearly they would come close on 300.

"I notice that not one in twelve seems to feel the cutting through and squeezing the artery with the 'Reliance' Castrator, as they never make the least attempt to struggle, which is not the case with other instruments. Out of sympathy to the animals operated on I feel I should write this to you, as it spares much pain using your 'Reliance' Castrator, which is also the quickest instrument to operate with.

"I think you should call your instrument 'The Humane Reliance Castrator.'

"Yours faithfully."

"Dear Sirs,

"I have operated upon horses of all ages with the 'Reliance' Castrator it is the most humane method of castration, causing the least pain and suffering; superior to the clam system, which causes considerable pain and suffering.

"Yours truly."

"Gentlemen,

"Some years ago I purchased from you one of your 'Reliance' Castrators, which has given the greatest satisfaction.

"Yours truly."

"Dear Sirs,

"Having used one of your 'Reliance' Castrators and found it a safe and painless instrument, I should be pleased if you would send me a new one by next post.

"Yours truly."

"Dear Sirs,

"I have been using one of your 'Reliance' Castrators this last season with great success.

"Yours faithfully."

"Dear Sirs,

"I consider your 'Reliance' Castrator a most useful invention; in future I shall always use it.

"Yours faithfully."

"Gentlemen,

"I have used your 'Reliance' Castrator for 3 years with the greatest success on all kinds of horses, bulls and pigs, and never had any hæmorrhage, and can confidently recommend it as being a first-class instrument, and far in front of any Ecraseur.

"Yours truly."

"Dear Sirs,

"Three or four years ago I got a 'Reliance' Castrator from you; it has been a great success, and has been used very much, and not a horse or beast has been lost since I had it.

"Yours sincerely."

"Sirs,

"Kindly forward me an Improved 'Reliance' Castrator for which I enclose money order. I have castrated hundreds of horses up to 16 years with one of your 'Reliance' Castrators in the standing position, and have not had a single mishap of any kind.

"Yours truly."

"Gentlemen,

"Since getting the 'Reliance' Castrator I have discarded all other methods. I have given the instrument a fair test, having castrated over 200 colts and horses of all ages up to 15 years old with the greatest success. I had one of the worst cases I ever saw and the result was all anyone could desire.

"Your instrument has made castration the simplest of operations.

"Yours faithfully."

"Dear Sirs,

"I have much pleasure in informing you that though I have only castrated 5 horses (all over 6 years and one over 12 years old) with the 'Reliance' Castrator, every case has been entirely satisfactory, and the instrument has given me the utmost satisfaction. Besides horses, I have used the instrument in castrating a large number of calves and bulls, ranging from 4 years and upward. I cannot recall one unsatisfactory result, and can only speak in the highest terms of praise of your instrument.

"Yours faithfully."

"Dear Sirs,

"I am happy to be able to inform you that I have used your 'Reliance' Castrator on upwards of 60 colts in the course of my practice with the most successful results. I consider your invention a most valuable one.

"Yours faithfully."

"Dear Sirs,

"This season I castrated about 50 colts with the 'Reliance' Castrator. I consider it a safe and expeditious method of operating. In no case had I any hæmorrhage, although after my first few cases I did not keep the cord compressed for more than half a minute.

"Yours faithfully."

"Dear Sirs,

"I have castrated 230 horses of all ages up to now with the 'Reliance' Castrator, and have not had one single case of hæmorrhage or trouble of any sort after it. It is undoubtedly the best and most expeditious instrument in use.

"Faithfully yours."

"Dear Sirs,

"I have castrated 40 colts with your 'Reliance' Castrator, and all the operations were successful.

"Yours truly."

"Gentlemen,

"I have castrated with the 'Reliance' Castrator about 25 colts with the greatest success; the majority were done standing. It is a most superior instrument to the Ecraseur. In future I shall always use the 'Reliance.'

"Yours truly."

"Dear Sirs,
"I have given the 'Reliance' Castrator a fair trial now, having castrated over 200 colts successfully.
"Yours truly."

"Dear Sirs,
"I have castrated about 20 colts and bulls with the 'Reliance' Castrator. I have not had a single case of hæmorrhage; in fact the instrument has far exceeded my expectations.
"Yours sincerely."

"Gentlemen,
"I have used your 'Reliance' Castrator, on animals of all ages, and I am highly satisfied with it, as well as my clients, who are loud in their approval of the method I adopt, or rather that we all adopt nowadays. It causes less pain, I imagine, than the actual cautery, quicker, more scientific, a lot cleaner, and handier.
"Yours faithfully."

"Dear Sirs,
"The 'Reliance' Castrator, which I received from you in October, 1896, I consider to be one of the finest instruments I have ever used, and does its work finely and expeditiously. I have used it during the last 12 months on all classes and ages of colts and horses, from yearlings up to 10 years old, and I am perfectly satisfied with it.
"Yours faithfully."

"Dear Sirs,
"I have castrated 200 colts with the 'Reliance' Castrator, and like it very well indeed.
"Yours truly."

"Gentlemen,
"I have only operated with the 'Reliance' Castrator, in a few cases on the horse, and with the greatest satisfaction; humane, expeditious, and efficient.
"Yours truly."

"Dear Sirs,
"I have used the "Reliance' Castrator for calves, bulls, and colts, and always with satisfactory results. I consider it a good castrating instrument.
"Yours faithfully."

"Gentlemen,
"I may tell you that the 'Reliance' Castrator answers most satisfactorily.
"Yours truly."

"Gentlemen.
"I have castrated with the 'Reliance' Castrator about 20 colts, and they all did very well.
"Yours truly."

"Dear Sirs,
"I am pleased to inform you that I have operated on horses of all ages up to 9 years old with the 'Reliance' Castrator, with perfect success in every instance. It is undoubtedly the best instrument ever brought before the profession for the purpose of castrating. You are at liberty to make use of this for advertising purposes, and to put in any words you like, as I am perfectly charmed with the instrument.
"Yours faithfully"

"DEAR SIRS,
"I beg to say I have only used the 'Reliance' Castrator on five colts at present, and those with great success.
"Yours faithfully."

"DEAR SIRS,
"Since receiving your 'Reliance' Castrator we have used it for about 20 horses, bulls, &c., and found it to answer all requirements.
"Yours faithfully."

"DEAR SIRS,
"For two seasons I have used your 'Reliance' Castrator with very great success, and all those who have seen the instrument work are charmed with it.
"Yours truly,"

"GENTLEMEN,
"My assistant operates on horses and colts in the standing position with the 'Reliance' Castrator, for which it greatly supersedes all other instruments.
"Yours faithfully."

"GENTLEMEN,
"You will be glad to hear that I am using the 'Reliance' Castrator this year, and have had very good results so far; the swelling which usually results after the operation is very small compared to all other methods I have tried.
"Yours truly."

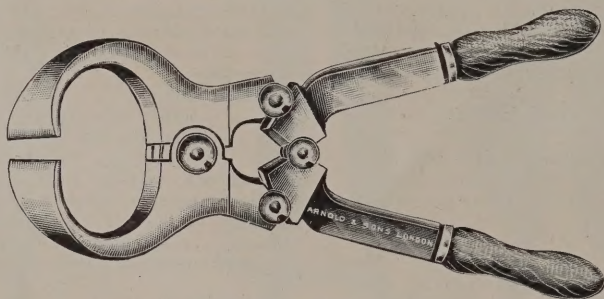


Fig. 0176.

Burdizzo's Patent Castrator, for Bulls, Sheep and Pigs, nickel-plated, Fig. 0176

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE BURDIZZO PATENT CASTRATOR.

The animal is castrated whilst standing. After it has been firmly bound at the head to the feeding trough, or to any support, the operator places himself behind the animal, and seizing one testicle, pulls it down into the Scrotum. Holding the Castrator open with one hand with the thumb and index finger, he pushes and holds the Spermatic Cord against the external side of the Scrotum, and pressing on the cord a little above the testicle, the jaws of the Castrator, he closes the instrument with the aid of his knees until the jaws hold the cord so that it cannot escape their grasp.

The operator now takes the handles of the Castrator with both hands and presses strongly until they are completely closed.

Opening the Castrator, he makes a second compression on the same cord a little higher than the first, so that the cord may be crushed in two different places. The same operation is then performed on the other cord, when the castration is complete.

SPECIAL ADVICE.

If the animal is docile, it will remain quiet during the operation, but if not, it will be well to have the help of an assistant, who will take the animal by the nose or push it sideways against the trough or support.

Care must be taken to hold the Spermatic Cord against the side part of the Scrotum, for by so doing, it will be difficult for it to escape the jaws of the Castrator, and it is always necessary to see that no such escape takes place. The second compression on the same cord must take place immediately after the first, otherwise the cord very easily expands, and the operation would then be rendered much more difficult.

With a little practice in the use of the Castrator, twenty or more animals can be operated on in the hour.

The testicles become atrophied in about forty days after the operation. The animals do not suffer any ill-effects from the operation nor is any special treatment necessary.

USE OF THE CASTRATOR FOR SHEEP AND PIGS.

For Sheep the process is similar to that used for Oxen, but it is better to lay the animal on the ground.

Pigs must always be put on the ground, but instead of seizing the Spermatic Cords one after the other, both should be seized at the same time, and crushed in two places.

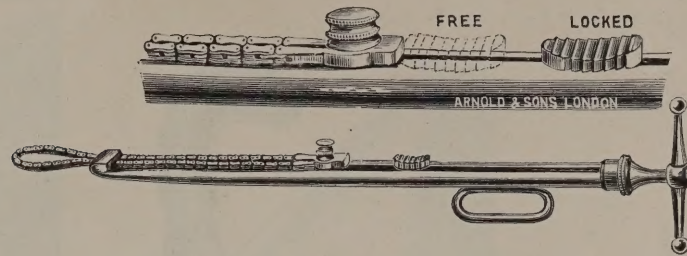


Fig. 0177.

Écraseur (Prof. Dewar's), Patented, nickel plated, Fig. 0177

Extract from "THE VETERINARY RECORD"

I have just had made for me by Messrs. ARNOLD an écraseur which I am confident will supply a want long felt by the veterinary profession. They have managed to retain the slow steady principle of the screw, while by simply pushing forward the thumb plate the slack of the chain can be pulled in as easy as in the old Chassaignac's and by pulling it back again the screw movement is at once thrown into gear.

The retention of the screw movement does away with the jerky action of the ratchet, so liable to snap the chain and so undesirable where the arrest of hæmorrhage is essential.

The mechanism by which this is accomplished is inside the shaft and therefore not liable to be disarranged in the course of an operation. The shaft is sufficiently long to make the instrument available for the castration of mares and cows per vaginam, and is more convenient than a short one for castrating horses in a standing position. The chain is bevelled on one edge so that it will crush and not cut, a great advantage in castration, while it can be reversed and the angular edge used when more fibrous tissues require to be divided.

The slot through which the chain passes is also slightly blunted on the edges for the same reason—to prevent the sharp cutting action which is such a fruitful source of hæmorrhage after the use of the écraseur.

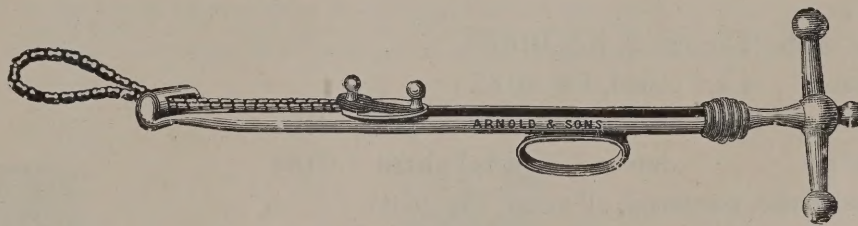


Fig. 0178.

Écraseur (Farmer Miles' pattern), nickel plated, small, Fig. 0178

Ditto ditto ditto medium 0179

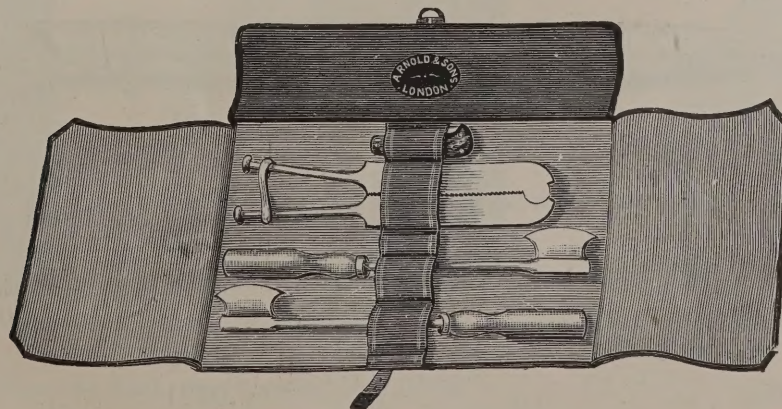


Fig. 0180.

Castrating Set, consisting of clams, knife, and 2 irons, in leather case, complete, Fig. 0180



Fig. 0181.

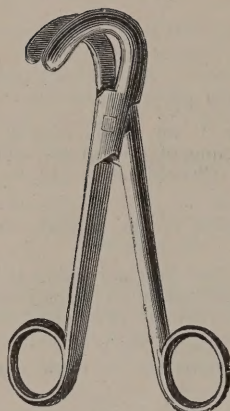


Fig. 0182.

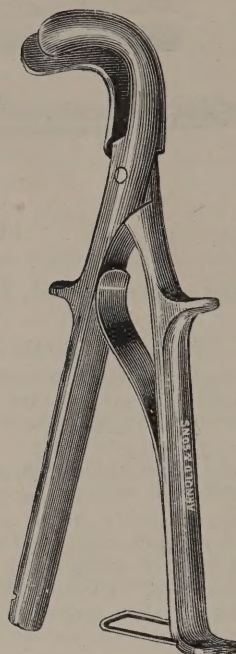


Fig. 0183.

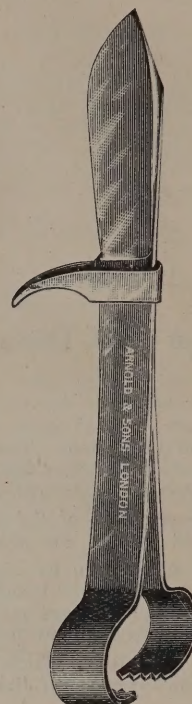


Fig. 0185.

Castrating Forceps for lambs (Gregory's), Fig. 0181					...	...	...	...
Ditto	ditto	nickel plated, Fig. 0182	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto	ditto	(Australian pattern), bronzed, Fig. 0183	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto	ditto	ditto nickel plated 0184	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto	and Knife, combined, all metal, Fig. 0185			...	...	...	...	...
Ditto	ditto	with wood handles 0186	...	...	...	...	...	...

If forceps are used for young lambs instead of the operator's own teeth, it is necessary besides cutting off a portion of the purse, to divide the investing membranes of the testicle, as is done with colts, calves, and pigs before applying the forceps. The organ being secured, it should be drawn out by a twisting movement of the wrist which serves to break the artery of the cord and prevent subsequent bleeding.



Fig. 0189.

Hernia Clams, Improved, wood, with leather socket, plain pattern					0187	...	each
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	0188	...	per doz.
Ditto	ditto	ditto	and india-rubber ring, extra strong, superior,	...	...	...	...
			Fig. 0189, each	...	...	...	...
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	...	0190	...	per doz.
Forceps for closing above					...	...	...
				...	0191	...	...

Hernia clams must be used with care to ascertain that no portion of intestine is included, or a fatal result may be expected. The fasted animal should be put on its back and the loose skin drawn up with the fingers, the clam being put on as close as possible to the belly, and with sufficient pressure to ensure the arrest of circulation in the tissues outside the instrument.

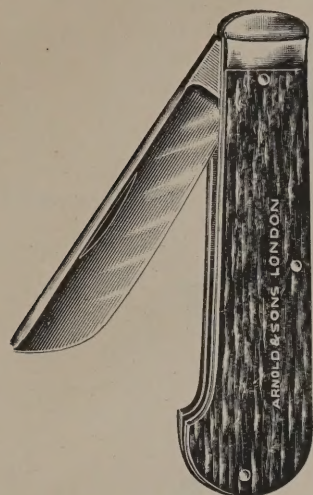


Fig. 0192.

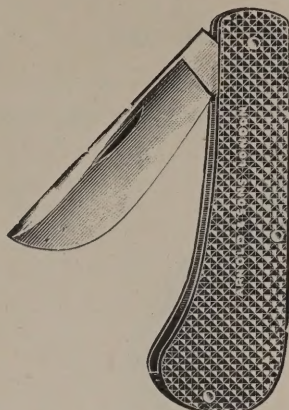


Fig. 0193.

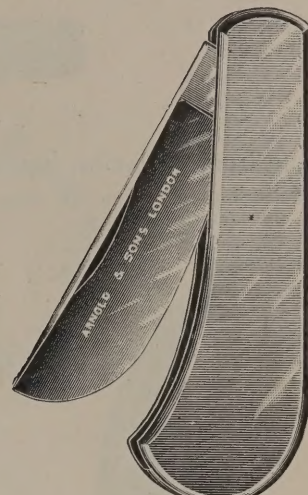


Fig. 0194.

Castrating Knife, spring back, stag handle, Fig. 0192	...	...	...
Ditto ditto chequered horn handle, Fig. 0193	...	...	...
Ditto ditto aseptic metal handle, Fig. 0194	...	...	...
Ditto ditto ditto and lock back 0195	...	...	...
Spaying Knife ditto ditto 0196	...	...	...
Spaying Needles 0197	...	...	...

A long bold incision into the scrotum (rendered tense by squeezing up the testicle) releases the organ with the least amount of pain, and leaves a surgical wound much more readily healed than when a timorous operator has found it necessary to enlarge or lengthen the incision. The single cut which may at the same time incise the testicle probably causes less suffering than when further efforts are required

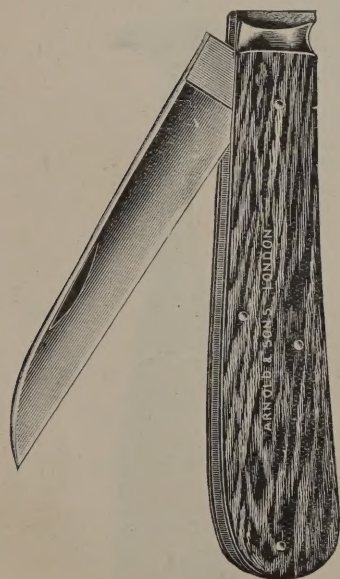


Fig. 0198.

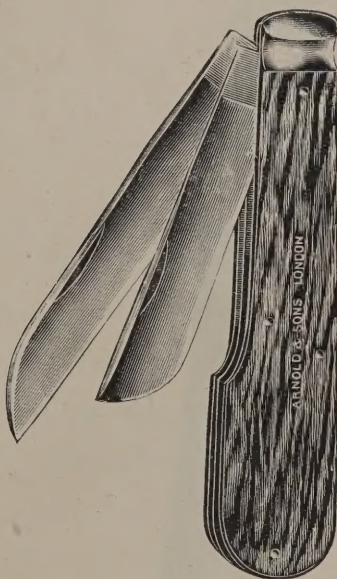


Fig. 0200.

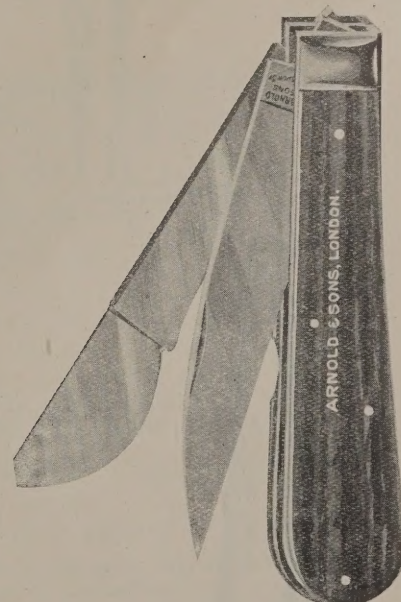


Fig. 0201.

Sheep Foot Knife, with spring back, stag handle, Fig. 0198	...	...	...
Ditto ditto superior, metal handle, 0199	...	...	...
Ditto and Castrating Knife, with spring back, stag handle, Fig. 0200	...	...	...
Ditto ditto improved, ditto Fig. 0201	...	...	...



Fig. 0202.

Castrating Iron, for lambs, Fig. 0202

When dividing the cord by the firing iron it should have its cutting edge dipped in green ointment or in lard to prevent it from sticking to the cauterised tissues.



Fig. 0203.

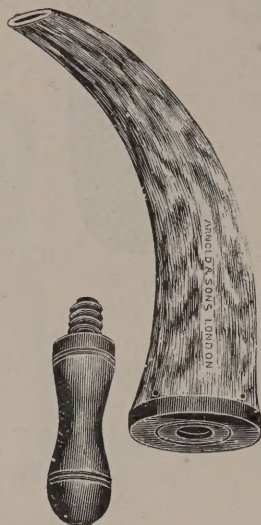


Fig. 0204.

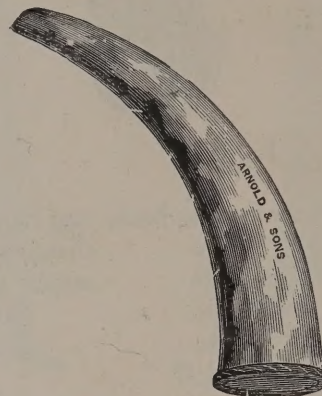


Fig. 0205.

Drenching Horn, plain pattern, 3 sizes,	Fig. 0203	...	...	...	...
Ditto with handle to unscrew,	Fig. 0204	...	...	...	...
Ditto with closed wooden end,	Fig. 0205	...	...	...	...

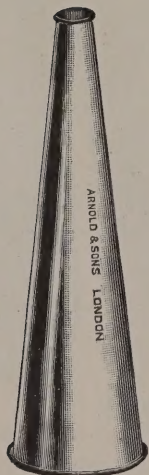


Fig. 0206.



Fig. 0207.



Fig. 0208.

Drenching Tin, plain pattern, Fig. 0206	...	...	1 pint,	...	1 quart
Ditto (as made for the Royal Veterinary College), Fig. 0207	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto (Oldaker's Patent), jappanned, with air hole and funnel for filling, Fig. 0208—	...	...	1 quart,	1½ pint,	½ pint

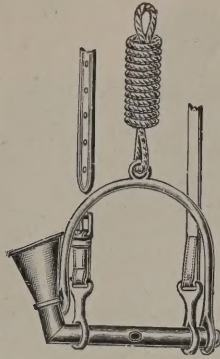


Fig. 0209.

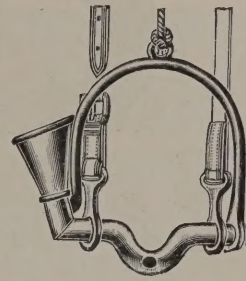


Fig. 0210.

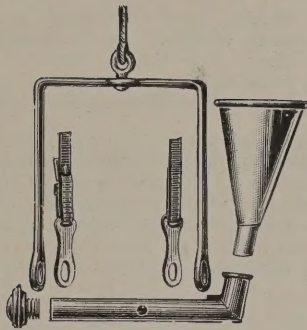


Fig. 0211.

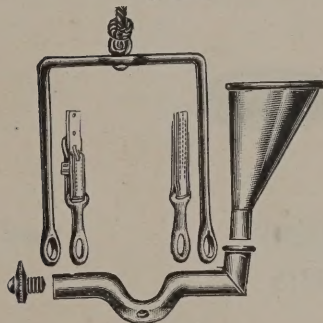


Fig. 0212.



Fig. 0211A.

Drenching Bit (Patented), galvanised, plain pattern, Fig. 0209				...	...	...	...
Ditto	ditto	ditto	improved pattern, Fig. 0210	...	...	...	...
Ditto	ditto	nickel plated, with strap and rope complete, Figs. 0211 and 0211a				...	...
Ditto	ditto	ditto	improved pattern, Fig. 0212	...	...	...	...

Amongst the numerous advantages of this useful and necessary invention may be mentioned the following:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Administering medicine to a horse or cow in a liquid form. | 3. Administering stimulants preparatory to going out. |
| 2. Administering gradually and regularly without waste. | 4. Stimulating and disinfecting throat. |
| | 5. Washing out the mouth when diseased or otherwise. |

Individual preferences exist for different vessels in drenching, and unless the drenching bit is employed there is need to let the patient know that something is coming, by touching the roof of the mouth with the nozzle of the bottle or horn. This practice causes closure of the glottis and obviates the risk of medicines going "the wrong way."

Horses should be given only small quantities at a time, and if not holding the medicine in the mouth, permitted to lower the head at intervals. This precaution is not so necessary in cattle and other ruminants. Swine are easily choked in administering medicines, and the funnel principle of the drenching bit should in their case be always adopted.

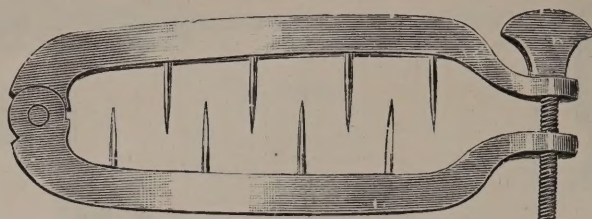


Fig. 0213.

Prolapsus Clamps (West's), steel, nickel plated, four sizes for cows, mares, sheep, pigs, &c., Fig. 0213—
each, No. 1, ; No. 2, ; No. 3, ; No. 4

Extract from "FARM AND HOME."

CLAMPS FOR EWES AND COWS.—We have frequently called attention to the useful clamps known as West's by far the best appliance to use in cases of uterine and vaginal eversion so frequently arising on the farm, especially in the lambing fold. We here, by the courtesy of Messrs. ARNOLD, give an illustration showing the character of a clamp; it is simple, effective, and in every aspect superior to the sutures and other means often employed. It would be worth the while of every breeder to keep on hand for emergencies a few of these useful articles, for the stock farm on which they will never be needed must be peculiarly fortunate.

Three sizes of these invaluable instruments should be kept by every stockowner, as they serve the purpose of retaining the uterus when disposed to come out, or after it has been reposed. It cannot tear away and does not provoke inflammation and pus formation as so often happens with the stout sutures substituted by those who have never used one of these appliances. The screw should be undone entirely, and the jaws opened at the hinge to the full extent, before closing on the lips of the vagina, the whole of which should be enclosed, ensuring a good hold, and a pressure when first applied which has a distinctly deterrent influence against straining and eversion. By means of the screw, swelling is provided for, and it can be relaxed subsequently, or tightened up again when the original swelling subsides, if it is still desirable to retain the instrument in position. Cows have been fatted off without inconvenience from clamps which have been returned by the butcher.



Fig. 0214.

Trocar, for hoven cattle, with plated cannula, round, 2 sizes, Fig. 0214	...	and
Ditto, ditto ditto ditto oval 0215	...	...

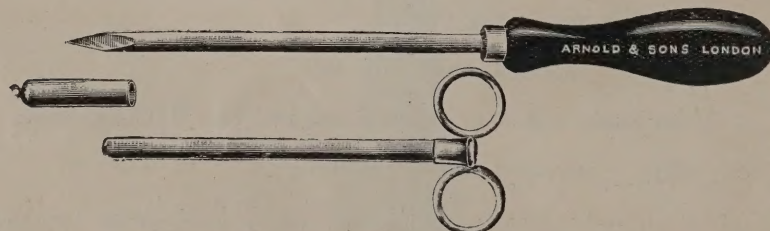


Fig. 0216

Trocar, for hoven cattle, with plated cannula, with rings and metal cap to protect point,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fig. 0216	...	...	...	...	...	...

There is no instrument so desirable as an insurance investment as this. Animals break bounds and get into clover, or hoven occurs through other means, and death too often results before a veterinary surgeon can be in attendance. It behoves the owner of stock to know how to use a trocar himself. The site for puncture is on the beast's left side and midway between the last rib and the bone pin or point of the hip. The trocar should be boldly plunged through the skin, belly wall, and paunch or rumen, by one stroke, in a downward and forward direction. The stilette is then withdrawn, and the gas rushes out, to the immediate relief of the blown animal.

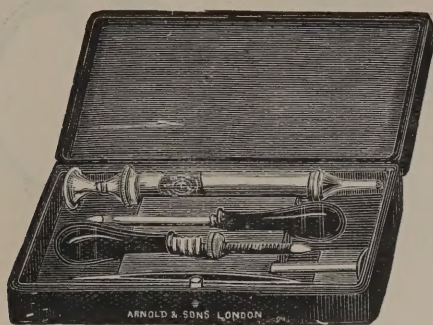


Fig. 0217.

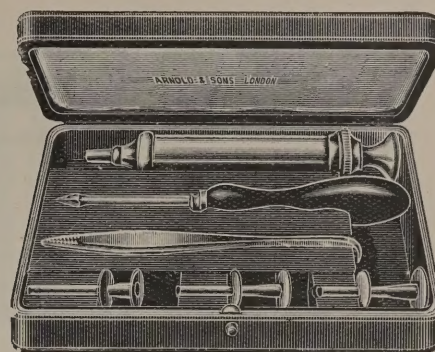


Fig. 0218.

Sturdy Instruments for Sheep, consisting of trephining trocar with regulating screw, trocar and cannula, spring forceps, and brass syringe, in leather case, complete, Fig. 0217 - - -

Ditto ditto (Arnold's Improved), with 3 cannulas of sizes, Fig. 0218 - - -

Locating the bladder worm is the chief difficulty, but many shepherds attain to great skill in this matter, and with the improved instruments supplied, first puncture and then draw out the contents of the cyst; effecting a complete cure almost immediately. A bulge should be felt for in the skull, or a portion more easily compressed than the rest. If the sheep is well held and there are no extraneous noises, a difference in the sound will be observed when the cranium is tapped with the finger or a light wooden mallet. Operations on the brain are comparatively safe and simple, provided no concussion is caused. Instruments should therefore be of the best, and punctures effected with ease.

Milk Fever Syringes, &c.

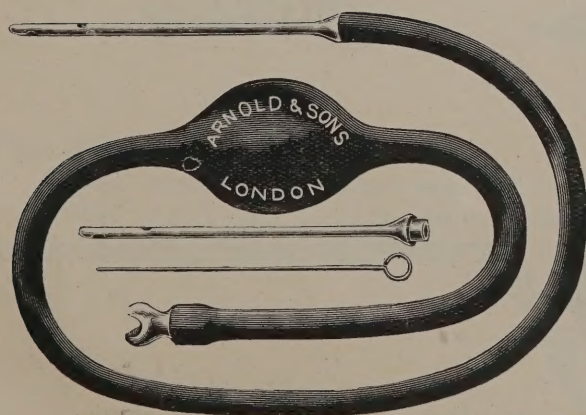


Fig. 0219.

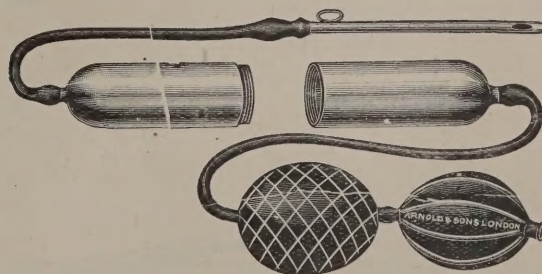


Fig. 0220.

Milk Fever Syringe, "Reliance," Registered, in box, complete, Fig. 0219 - - -

Ditto Air Filter, with metal reservoir and India-rubber bellows, in box, complete, Fig. 0220 -

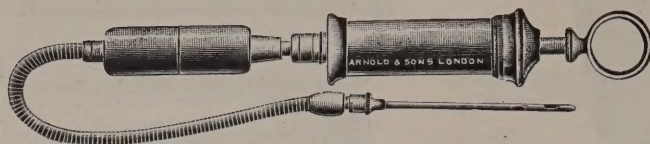


Fig 0221.

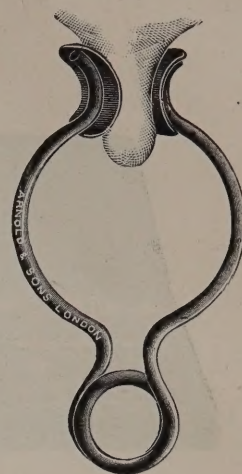


Fig. 0223.

Milk Fever Air Filter, all metal, with two pipes, in box, complete, Fig. 0221 - - - -

Ditto ditto ditto in japanned tin box, complete, 0222 - - -

Teat Compressor (Lloyd's), to prevent escape of air or oxygen from udder, Fig. 0223
each ; set of 4

This instrument can be used both for pumping up fluids and subsequently of air, and has long been a favourite with cowkeepers, as it serves so many purposes, including the injection of the udder for garget, or the irrigation of the genital canal, when a suitable nozzle is attached. As an enema pump for small animals it will be found suitable, or for the syringing of wounds. Before and after use syringes should be flushed with a weak warm disinfectant. The coal tar series are not desirable for this purpose, as they contain more or less resinous substances which tend to block the channel.

Air filters prevent the access of solid particles and some of the grosser organisms, and their construction makes it easier to inflate the udder in a case of milk fever than with the dual purpose syringe above mentioned.

As oxygen itself is more active than the one-fifth in the atmosphere, special bottles and delivery tube with stop cocks are necessary for such as would use it, whether for udder inflation or in respiratory difficulties.

Teat compressors should accompany the milk fever syringe, as they retain the oxygen, or air, or medicaments, while having their full effects. This is specially necessary when injecting such things as peroxide of hydrogen in cases of garget, followed by gases of decomposition.

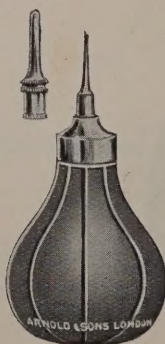


Fig. 0224.

Syringe (Rae's Patent) for the treatment of udder-clap, or inflammation of the udder in Ewes, Fig. 0224

It is of great importance that the trouble should be treated immediately on being noticed, and for this reason the shepherd should always carry an inflator in his pocket.

First milk the udder dry, then inflate moderately with air. If taken in time this should be sufficient, but if necessary it may be repeated every second day.

Do not inflate too tightly, as this would force the poisonous matter into the blood.



Fig. 0225.



Fig. 0226.



Fig. 0227.

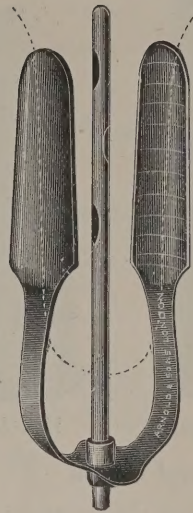


Fig. 0228.

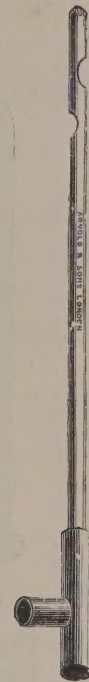


Fig. 0229.



Fig. 0230.

Milking Tube, with rings, for cows, sheep, &c., assorted sizes, Fig. 0225	-	-	-	each
Ditto with shield, assorted sizes, Fig. 0226	-	-	-	"
Ditto with shield and bulb, self-retaining, assorted sizes, Fig. 0227	-	-	-	"
Ditto with side clips, self-retaining, Fig. 0228	-	-	-	-
Ditto (Arnold & Sons' Improved), with side branch, assorted sizes, Fig. 0229	-	-	-	each
Ditto double channel, for washing out, Fig. 0230	-	-	-	-

If all users received a little instruction before hand, the teat tube would be very much more appreciated than it is. First and last it should be boiled to prevent deleterious organisms being conveyed to the highly susceptible mammary glands. The delicate sphincter muscle which closes the orifice of the teat should not be rudely forced, or the fibres may break away, and a leaking teat result. The resistance of sphincter muscles is to be overcome by the anointed end of the tube being slowly pressed into the canal. A flow of milk will then take place and continue unless blocked by abnormal substances. The tube should be frequently cleared with a piece of fine wire. Handmilkers and heifers with small teats should be treated with the Dilator, or by three sizes of syphons beginning with the smallest and working up to the largest, in the course of about three weeks.

No instrument should be introduced into the milk canals on any occasion without sterilization, either by boiling or other means.



Fig. 0231.



Fig. 0232.



Fig. 0233.

Teat Plug, Ivory, Fig. 0231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto metal, with rings and bulb, self-retaining, Fig. 0232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto metal, with shield and bulb ditto Fig. 0233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

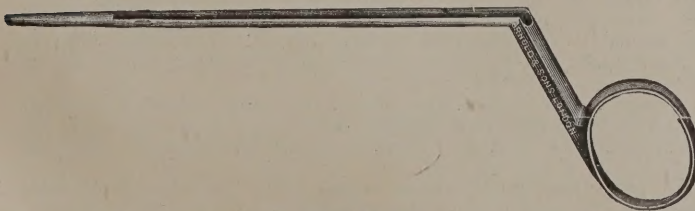


Fig. 0234.

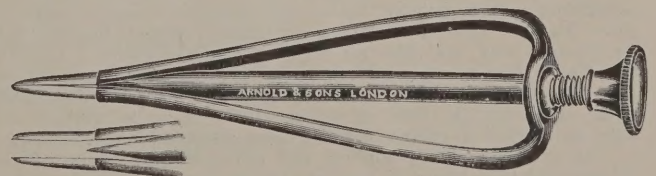


Fig. 0235.

Papillatome (Barrett's) for removing tumours, papillæ, or other obstructions from the duct of cows' teats, 3 sizes, Fig. 0234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	each
Teat Dilator, nickel plated, Fig. 0235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

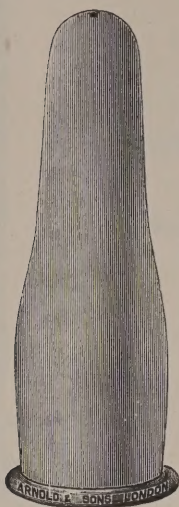


Fig. 0236.

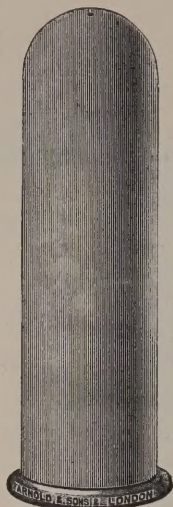


Fig. 0236a.

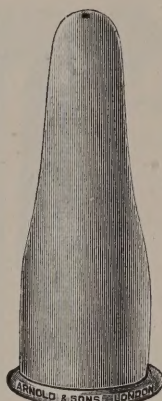


Fig. 0237.

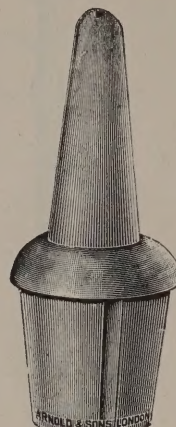


Fig. 0238.

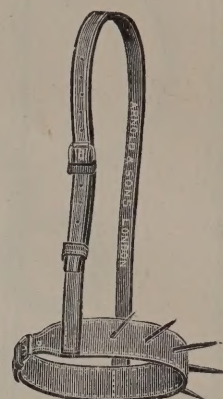


Fig. 0239.

Calf Teats, India-rubber, Fig. 0236 and 0236a

Lamb Teats ditto Fig. 0237 - - - - - each

Ditto ditto Fig. 0238 - - - - - "

Calf Halter, with spikes, Fig. 0239 - - - - - "

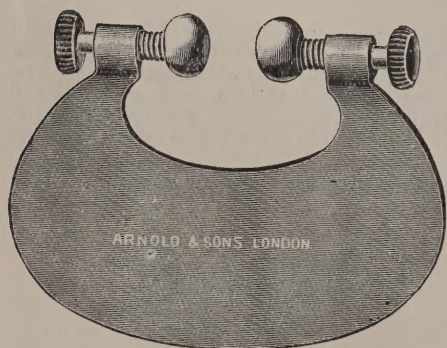


Fig. 0240.

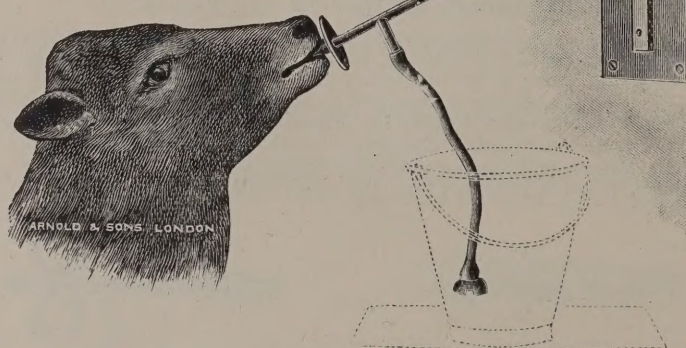


Fig. 0241.

Milk Sucking Preventer (Wilson's), aluminium, 3 sizes, Fig. 0240 - - - - - each

Extracts from "THE VETERINARY RECORD."

Having been the unfortunate possessor of one of those bugbears which are the cause of trouble, annoyance and monetary loss to all keepers of cows, more especially to those who depend on the amount of milk produced for a livelihood, I endeavoured to find something which without being very unsightly would prevent the animal in question from milking herself. With this object in view Messrs. ARNOLD & SONS, of Giltspur Street, London, E.C., have made for me a very elegant little appliance which acts in the desired way, and does all which is required of it.

The "Preventer" is an ovolo disc with two knobs attached to springs placed at the horns. These knobs are intended to touch the septum nasi without pressing it. It is made of aluminium, and is consequently of extreme lightness; it is non-corrosive, not acted upon by the food or saliva. It is made in various sizes in order that it may be obtained to fit various sizes of cows, and may be applied to calves or half-grown animals.

It can be readily applied and removed, and having no sharp projections, &c., does not irritate. The animal soon becomes accustomed to it being in position, and accommodates itself when feeding off the ground or manger without the removal of the appliance.

It is most simple and yet perfect in action. When the animal approaches its mouth to the teat the "Preventer" pushes the teat away, and the more the animal advances its mouth the further the teat is pushed away.

Calf and Colt Feeder, Fig. 0241

Lamb and Kid ditto 0242



Fig. 0245.

"Reliance" Clinical Thermometer, "Easy shake," with Indestructible index in metal case, 0243

Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto (half-minute) 0244

Ditto ditto ditto with Magnifying index in metal case, Fig. 0245

Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto (half-minute) 0246

Extract from "THE VETERINARIAN."

Messrs. ARNOLD & SONS, always on the alert to improve, have just produced a new thermometer, in which the constriction, formerly the weakest part of the whole thermometer, is made the strongest. So many thermometers break at this point, and the cost of replacing them is so considerable, that practitioners will gladly welcome the new form. Despite the improvement, the price appears not to have been raised.

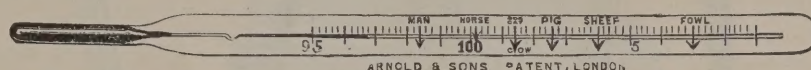


Fig. 0247.

Clinical Thermometer (Prof. Hobday's), Animal, with Indestructible index, in metal case, Fig. 0247

Ditto ditto ditto with Magnifying Index, 0248

Extract from "THE VETERINARY RECORD."

A thermometer, especially designed to indicate a fair average normal temperature for each of the domesticated animals and the fowl in health, was introduced by Professor Hobday to the notice of the members of the central Veterinary Medical Association at their meeting in December last. It differs from the thermometers in general use at present, by the fact that arrows are added at intervals on the stem to mark the average normal rectal temperature of each of the domesticated animals and the fowl; in the usual thermometer the only arrow is placed at $98^{\circ}.4$, indicating the normal average of man when taken by the mouth or axilla. The results are based upon about 2,000 observations made with one of ARNOLD & SONS' Kew Tested Thermometers, during a period of twelve months, on a large number of animals and birds in various parts of England under varying conditions. As shown in the sketch the horse is placed at $102^{\circ}.2$, the cow, the dog, and cat at $101^{\circ}.4$, the pig at $102^{\circ}.6$, the sheep at 104° , and the fowl at 107° . In taking these figures into account, as pointed out at the meeting, one must be aware that confinement, exercise, work, excitement, food, age, external temperature and other things, tend to cause variations to a greater or lesser extent, according to the temperament and conditions of the animal under observation.



Fig. 0247a.

Dairy Thermometer, Fig. 0247a.



Fig. 0249.

Hayrick Thermometer, Fig. 0249 - - - - - 25-in., 36-in.

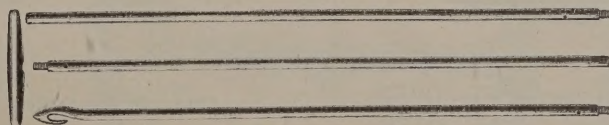


Fig. 0250.

Hay Tester, 6-ft., in 3 lengths, Fig. 0250 - - - - -

Hoof Instruments, &c.

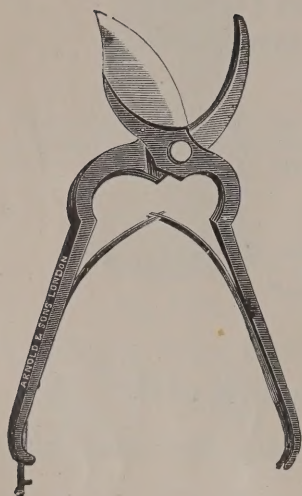


Fig. 0251.

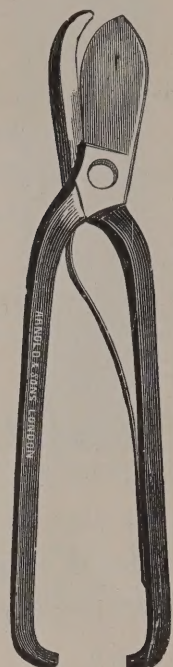


Fig. 0252.

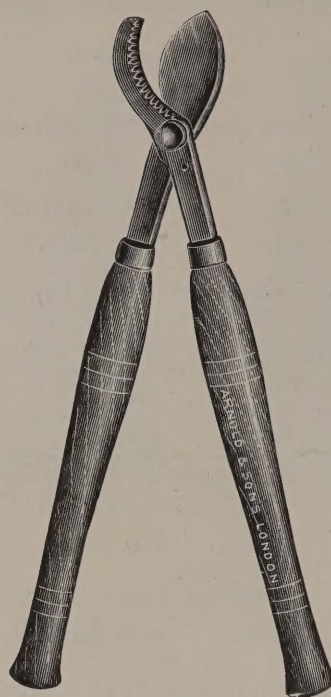


Fig. 0253.



Fig. 0255.

Hoof Cutter, with spring, Fig. 0251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto ditto Fig. 0252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto (Arnold's Improved), very powerful, with wooden handles, Fig. 0253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto ditto extra strong, with long wooden handles	0254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto Improved pattern, with lever action and spare blade	Fig. 0255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Fig. 0256.

Hoof Cutter, American pattern, Fig. 0256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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Fig. 0257.



Fig. 0258.

Drawing Knife, extra superior (Long's), Fig. 0257	-	-	-	-	each, single edge,	; double edge
Searcher ditto ditto ditto Fig. 0258	-	-	-	-	" "	; "

MESSRS. ARNOLD & SONS having purchased the exclusive right to manufacture Long's drawing knives, beg to caution the profession against imitations.

Drawing knife, second quality	0259	-	-	-	each, single edge,	; double edge
Searcher ditto ditto	0260	-	-	-	" "	; "

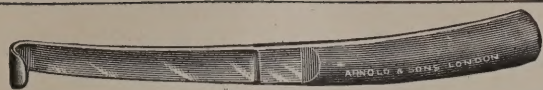


Fig. 0261.

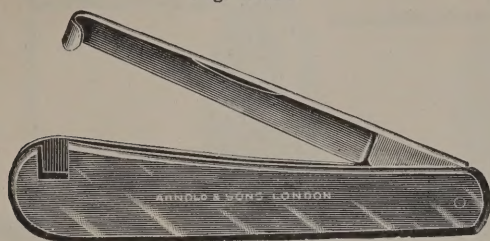


Fig. 0262.

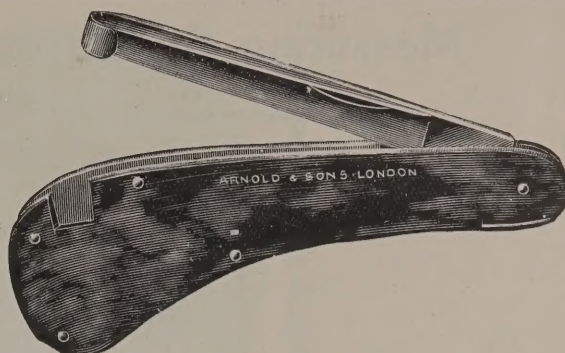


Fig. 0263.

Searcher, aseptic metal handle Fig. 0261

Drawing Knife, with spring back, aseptic metal handle, Fig. 0262

Ditto ditto 2-bladed, aseptic metal handle, 0262a

Ditto ditto and lock catch, metal handle, Fig. 0263

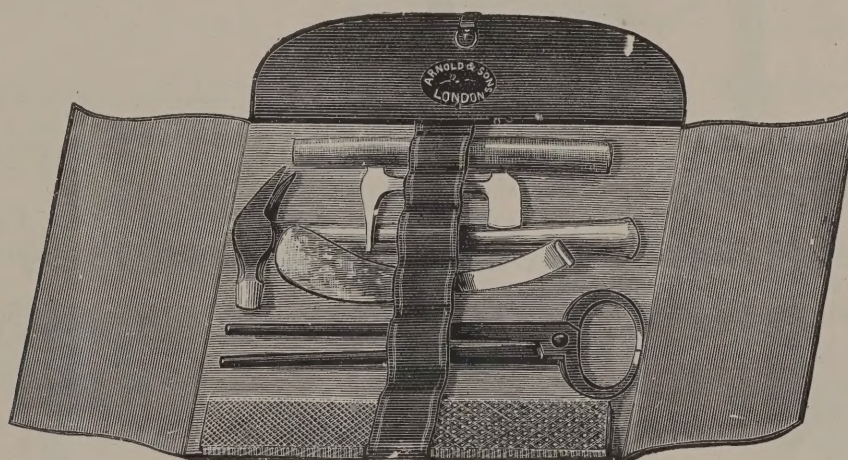


Fig. 0264.

Farrier's Case, leather, containing pincers, hammer, buffer, rasp, drawing knife, and setting stone, complete, Fig. 0264

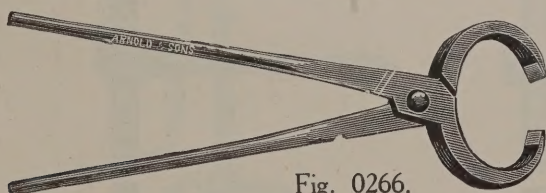


Fig. 0266.

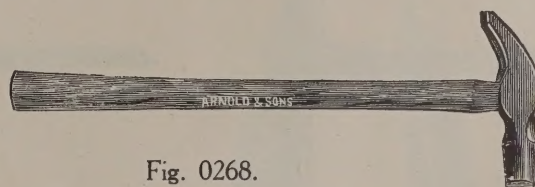


Fig. 0268.

Shoeing Rasp, plain pattern 0265	-	-	-	12 in.,	14 in.,	; 16 in.
Ditto Pincers, Fig. 0266	-	-	-	-	10 in.,	; 12 in.
Ditto ditto superior 0267	-	-	-	-	10 in.,	; 12 in.
Shoeing Hammer, steel head, Fig. 0268	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ditto ditto best cast steel head 0268a	-	-	-	-	-	-



Fig. 0269.

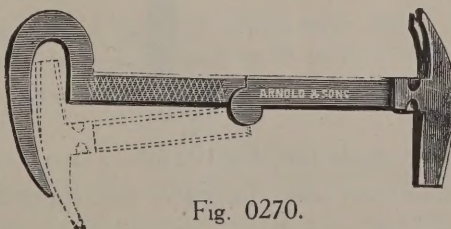


Fig. 0270.

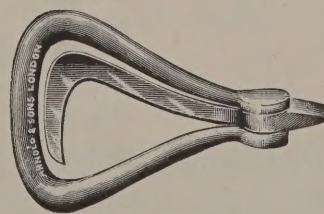


Fig. 0271.

Shoeing Buffer, Fig. 0269

Hoof Pick and Hammer, folding, Fig. 0270

Ditto folding 0271

Ditto ditto with screw-driver, Fig. 0272

Measuring Standards, Cattle Gauges, &c.



Fig. 0273.



Fig. 0274.



Fig. 0275.



Fig. 0276.

Walking Stick Standard, Bamboo, with spirit level, plain pattern, Fig. 0273

Ditto ditto ditto with brass measure, and buckhorn handle to unscrew, Fig. 0274

Ditto ditto Rattan Cane or Malacca, very superior, silver mount, with brass measure, spirit level, and buckhorn handle to unscrew, Fig. 0275

Walking Stick Standard, Bamboo, with boxwood measure, spirit level, and silver mount, Fig. 0276

Ditto ditto ditto with brass measure ditto ditto 0277

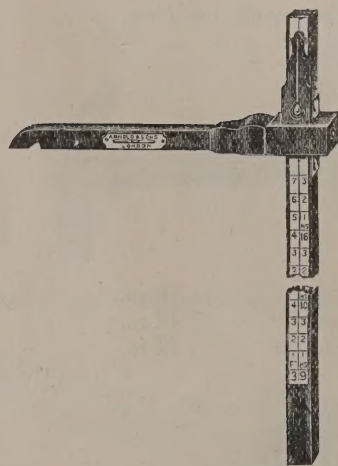


Fig. 0278.

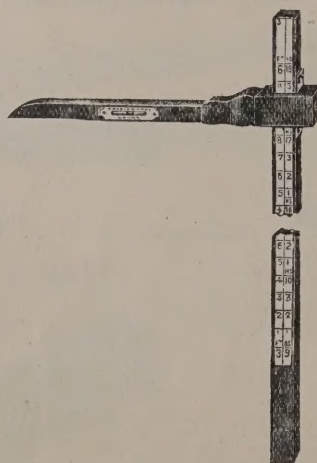


Fig. 0279

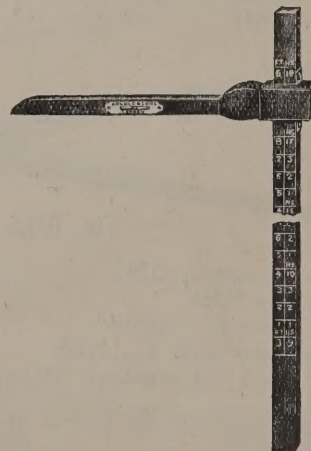


Fig. 0280.

Measuring Standard, with spirit level, for stable use, Fig. 0278

Ditto ditto and boxwood scale, for stable use, superior, Fig. 0279

Ditto with plumb line and spirit level, very superior, Army pattern, mahogany, with boxwood scale, Fig. 0280

Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto with stand 0281

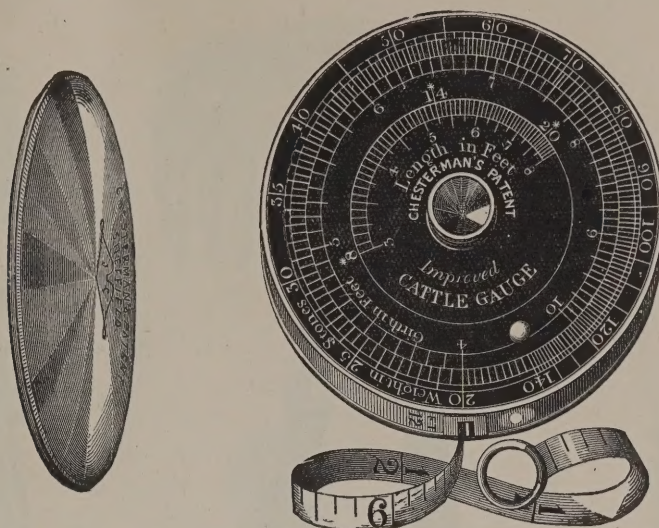


Fig. 0282.

Cattle Gauge, with Linen tape (12-ft.), for ascertaining the weight of cattle by measurement, with directions, in brass case, Fig. 0282

Ditto with Steel tape ditto ditto ditto 0283

Clipping and Trimming Instruments.

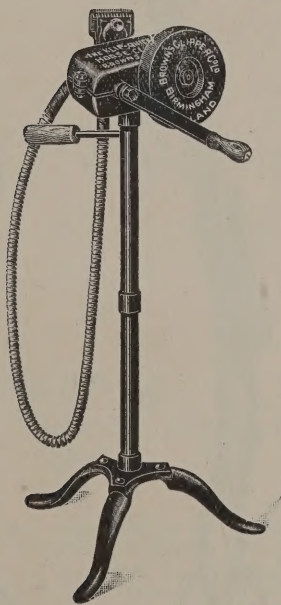


Fig. 0284.

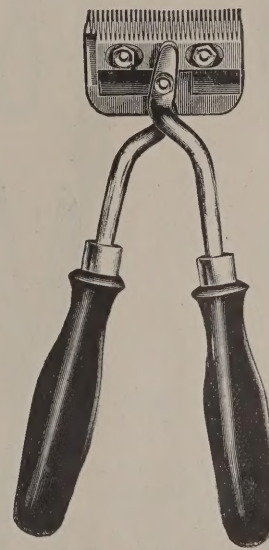


Fig. 0287.

Hand-Power Sheep Clipping Machine, Improved, fitted with spiral shaft and special metallic flexible cover and unit joint, including three extra pairs of plates, Fig. 0284 -
If fitted with chain shaft and canvas cover, with three extra pairs of plates 0285 -

1921 MODEL.

This Model embraces our latest invention, which consists of the addition of an outside Fly-Wheel attached to the Shaft Spindle of the Gear Box. The effect of this Fly-Wheel is to obviate that continual and tiring grind associated with all machines driven by enclosed gears and produces that swinging action previously required only by machines fitted with a large Driving Wheel. The ease of turning, and speed obtained is thus correspondingly increased by the enormous increase of driving power. This important development of an enclosed gear machine must inevitably revolutionise this particular pattern for Sheep Shearing and Horse Clipping.

Power Horse Clipper, fitted with special shaft, and metallic flexible cover and ball bearing knife, 0286
Horse Clipper, plain pattern, Fig. 0287

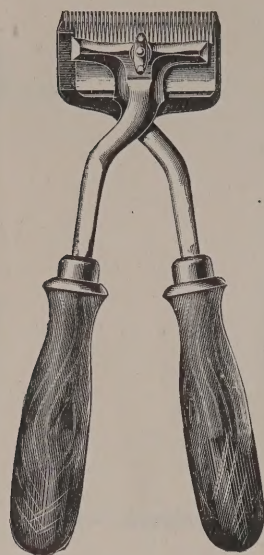


Fig. 0288.

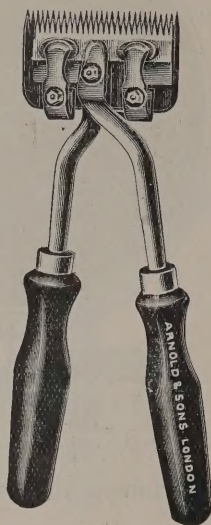


Fig. 0290.

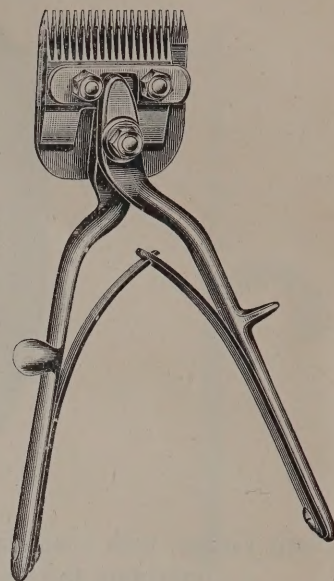


Fig. 0291.

Horse Clipper, superior, ball-bearing, cutting over two teeth, Fig. 0288	-	-	-
Ditto superfine for extra close cutting 0289	-	-	-
Ditto Improved, with grass-hopper springs, Fig. 0290	-	-	-
Ditto for trimming legs and heads Fig. 0291	-	-	-

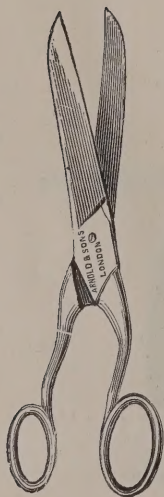


Fig. 0292.



Fig. 0293.

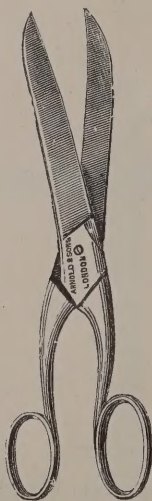


Fig. 0294.



Fig. 0295.

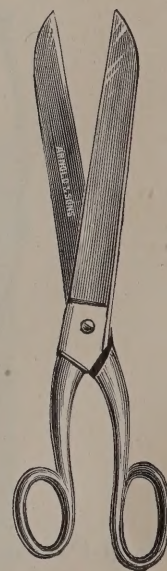


Fig. 0296.

Clipping Scissors, curved blades and shanks, superior, Fig. 0292	-	7-in.	; 8-in.
Trimming ditto straight, Fig. 0293	-	6-in.	; 7-in.
Ditto ditto curved blades, superior, Fig. 0294	-	7-in.	; 8-in.
Marking Scissors, Fig. 0295	-	6 in.	; 7-in.
Tail Scissors, narrow blades, Fig. 0296	-	-	10-in.
Ditto broad blades 0297	-	-	12-in.



Fig. 0298.

Mane Comb, aluminium, Fig. 0298 -

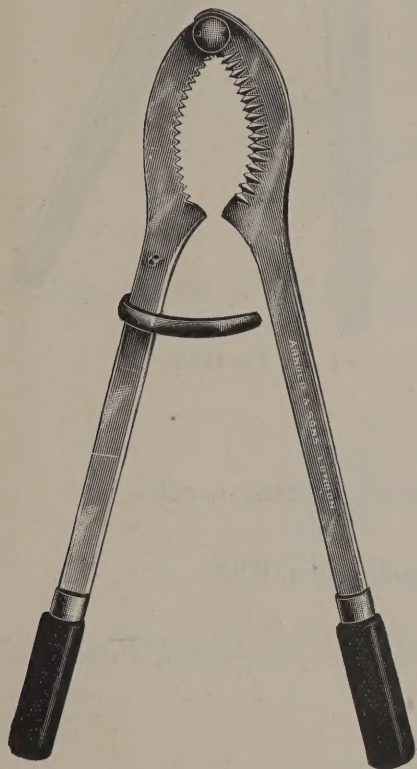


Fig. 0300.

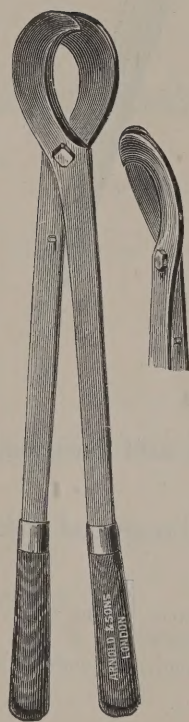


Fig. 0301.

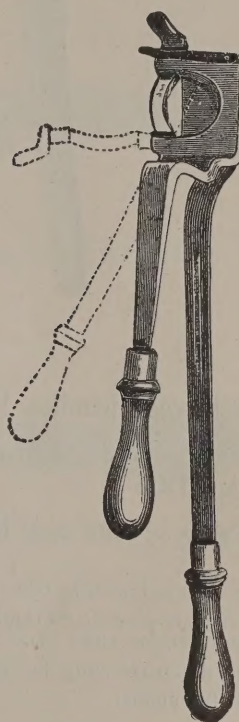


Fig. 0302.



Fig. 0303.

Tail Cutter "Reliance" (Arnold & Sons' Patent) 0299

Ditto ditto ditto ditto Improved, with spring clip, Fig. 0300

Extract from "THE VETERINARY RECORD."

Having tried a similar shaped instrument, but without the serrated edge, we confess to having been very sceptical before using the "Reliance." It worked admirably, and the ease with which it went through the hair of some bushy tails established its right to the name. Certainly a horse's tail seems an easy matter, and to the amateur who knows nothing of the artistic points of the equine toilet there is no difficulty. Here and there a man may be found who can produce all the effects wanted by the aid of a long pair of scissors—but the average man cannot, and to him we recommend the "Reliance" Tail Cutter as invaluable. No large stable should be without it.

Extract from "THE VETERINARIAN."

The "Reliance" is a new form of Tail Cutter for squaring horses tails. It has many advantages over all existing patterns. *First*—It has two curved blades consisting of a number of small teeth, which prevents the hair or any other substance from slipping, as with the ordinary instrument. *Second*—When the blades are drawn together, the teeth are so arranged that on passing each other anything that may be between them is cut evenly and easily. *Third*—It does not drag like ordinary shears, on account of the blades having teeth and being curved. *Fourth*—At the extreme end a nut fixes the two blades together, by which greater leverage is obtained, and therefore much easier for cutting.

Extract from "THE VETERINARY JOURNAL."

It is without doubt the quickest, best, cheapest and most reliable instrument that has been brought before the notice of the profession. The patentees and makers are MESSRS. ARNOLD & SONS, of Giltspur Street, London.

Tail Cutter (Improved), Fig. 0301

Ditto with spring clip, Fig. 0302

Sheep Shears, straight, superior, Fig. 0303

5-in.

; 6½-in.

Docking Instruments.

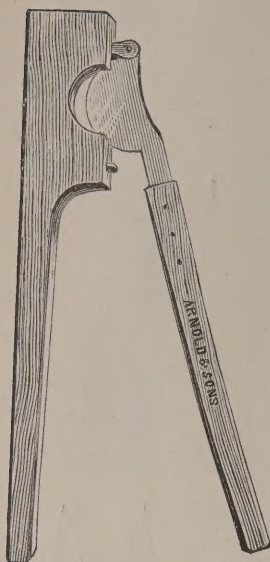


Fig. 0304.

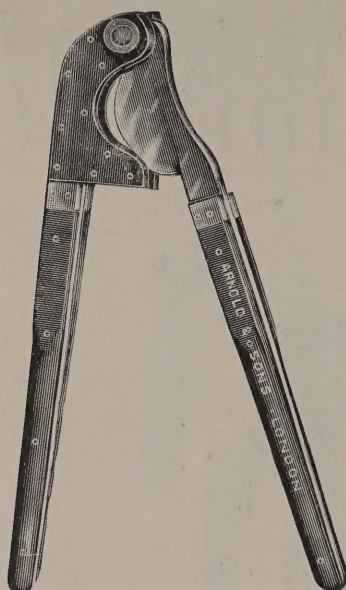


Fig. 0305.

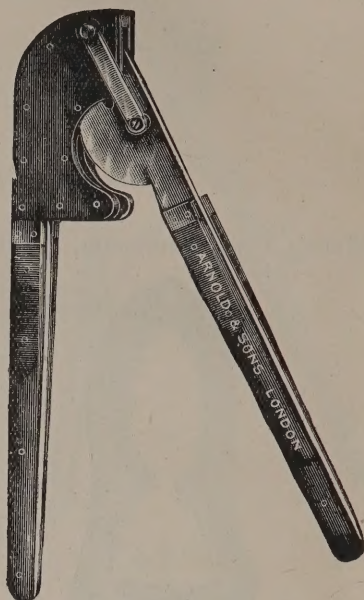


Fig. 0306.

Docking Machine, in beech wood handles, Fig. 0304 - - - - -

Ditto (Arnold & Sons' Improved), with steel lining and rosewood scaletang handles, very powerful, Fig. 0305 - - - - -

Ditto (McKenny's) with steel lining and rosewood scaletang handles, Fig. 0306 -

The advantages claimed for this machine (Fig. 0306) are :—

- 1st.—A forward motion is given to the knife by slot made in the blade, moving on a fixed pin, thus giving a shearing cut instead of the squeezing effect of an ordinary docker.
- 2nd.—Great ease in use, performing the operation rapidly, and with less exertion.
- 3rd.—Less pain to the animal.

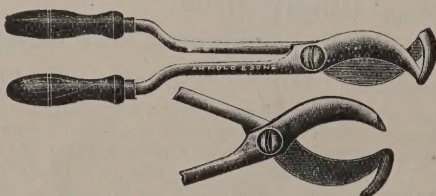


Fig. 0307.

Lamb Docker, the "John Bull," (suggested by the late Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.), Fig. 0307 -

Ditto ditto ditto ditto nickel plated 0308 -

Extract of Letter received from SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, Bart.

For many years I have noticed that Shepherds generally use the common pruning knife for docking lambs. This not only blocks up with dirt, is hardly ever clean, but in cutting the tail it slices it as cutting a stick, and in consequence it bleeds profusely. I have tried the present docker personally, and find it cuts tails off straight and more or less bruises or pinches up the veins in the tail and the lambs do not bleed so much afterwards. You can do them very quickly, and keep the instrument perfectly clean, and as far as I can tell it causes the lambs much less pain at the time, and they heal up very much quicker than when cut with a knife. I can therefore strongly recommend the instrument to farmers and flock masters.



Fig. 0309.

Docking, Searing, or Tail Iron, black, in fixed handle, Fig. 0309, 2 sizes - - - each



Fig. 0310.

Docking, Searing, or Tail Iron, polished, with socket handle, complete, Fig. 0310 - - -

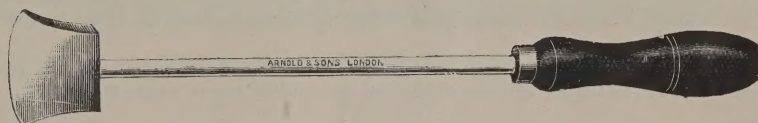


Fig. 0311.

Docking, Searing, or Tail Iron, for Lambs, Fig. 0311 - - - - -

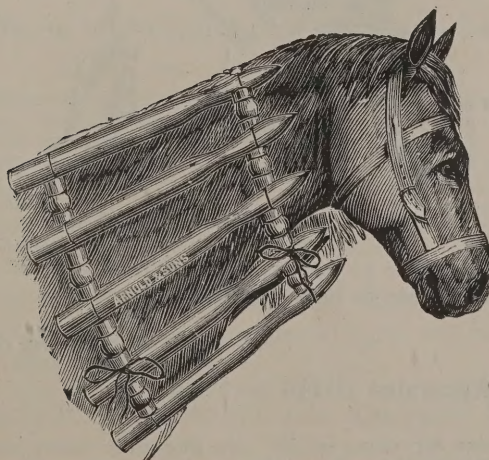


Fig. 0311a.

Neck Cradle, with ropes, Fig. 0311a - - - - -

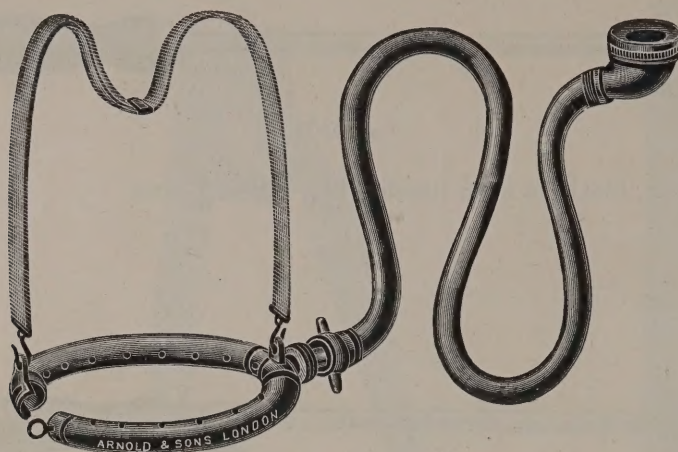


Fig. 0311b.

Fomenting Apparatus, India-rubber, for legs of horses, producing numerous and constant streams or jets of cold water (or hot for fomentation), (Page's Patent), single, Fig. 0311b - -

Ditto ditto ditto double 0311c - - - -

The Single Douche, Fig. 0311b, for use on one leg only, consists of a ring made of perforated India-rubber, which dips around the leg, and a suspender to support the Douche, which can be raised or lowered to the desired position. Also 10 feet of hose and brass union to fit water tap.

The Double Douche is constructed so as to allow both legs being sprayed at one time, and consists of two rings, junction, suspender, hose, etc., similar to the single, but by means of the brass connections can be adjusted into a single douche.

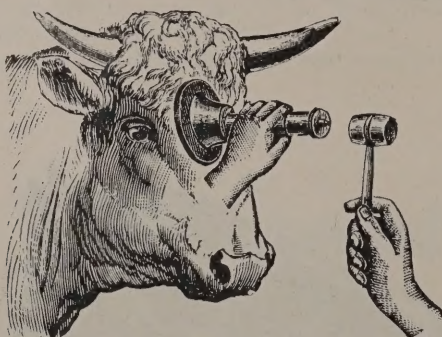


Fig. 0312.

Cattle or Horse Killer (Greener's), complete in box, Fig. 0312 - - - -

Cartridges for ditto 0313 - - - - box of 20 ; box of 100

Leather Bag for carrying complete Apparatus 0314 - - - -

The invention which is a noiseless explosive apparatus, consists of a short rifled barrel chambered to receive a small cartridge with steel-pointed bullet. It is terminated by a bell-shaped chamber, which serves to deaden the sound, protect the operator from the flash of the explosion, and to direct the bullet through the brain into the spinal cord, thus avoiding the necessity of pithing.

THE ANIMAL IS KILLED INSTANTLY, WITHOUT NOISE OR SMOKE, AND CAN BE HELD WITHOUT DANGER AT ONCE.

This method in no way affects the flavour of the meat, and old bulls can be killed as easily as cows.

Artificial Impregnation of Animals.

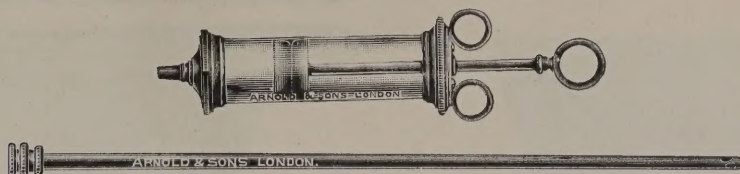


Fig. 0315.

Artificial Inseminator (Hoadleys), with Syringe, complete, Fig. 0315

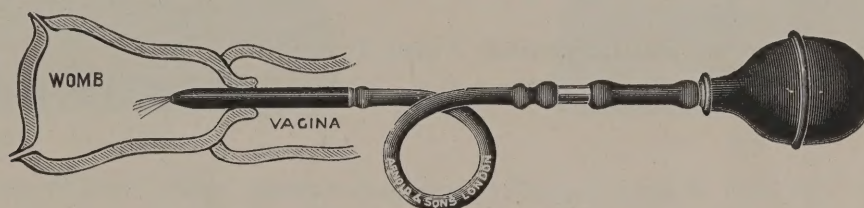


Fig. 0316.

Artificial Inseminator "The Reliance," Fig. 0316

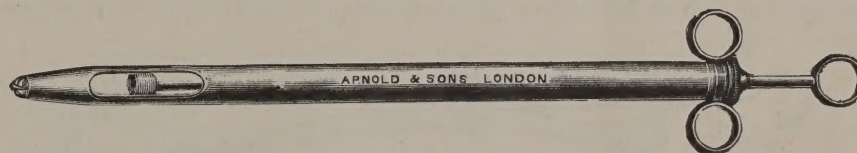


Fig. 0317.

Artificial Inseminator (Arnold & Sons' Improved), Registered, fitted with Asbestos Piston, Fig. 0317

This instrument is considered to be far preferable to a rubber ball; it is made to take to pieces, and can be thoroughly sterilized before use.



Fig. 0318.

Bougie, nickel plated, for dilating the os, before introducing Artificial Inseminator, Fig. 0318

Extract from "FARM AND HOME."

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATOR.—To meet certain abnormalities, there has been devised a system of artificial insemination, resort to which is said to be successful in 90 per cent. of cases. Immediately after the service of the male, the seminal fluid is gathered up from the floor of the vagina, and injected directly into the womb by passing the nozzle of the instrument into it. The instrument is also employed for the artificial impregnation of mares without direct service, by which it is claimed the functions of valuable sires may be husbanded. Where the mare is valuable, and the cause of her barrenness cannot be put down to anything but one of the physical defects or abnormalities referred to—and they are much more common than is generally realised—it is desirable to have an examination made, or a trial given to the inseminator. If nothing else results, it may set the question of possibility or otherwise of successful breeding at rest, and prevent the annoyance, disappointment, and loss associated with repeated trials doomed to failure; it may demonstrate the possibility of the dilatation of abnormally small or occluded parts, or of the rectification of displaced organs, by means that are at once simple and safe.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF INSEMINATOR.

Immediately after the service of the horse, introduce the right hand into the vagina with the nozzle of the Inseminator.

The pool of semen will be found in the vagina at the lowest place.

Guide the point of the instrument into this pool **GUARD THE POINT WITH THE FINGER SO THAT THE FOLDS OF THE VAGINA WILL NOT OBSTRUCT THE POINT AND PREVENT IT TAKING UP THE SEMEN.**

When the syringe is full introduce the nozzle well into the womb, force the piston rod forward, and the work is complete.

If it is desirable to impregnate another mare that is present, take up some more semen from the same pool in the vagina, before removing the instrument, and use it on the other mare in the same manner. The semen is taken from the vagina not the womb. If the syringe does not take up the semen, it is because the point is obstructed by the folds of the vagina being sucked up against the point of the nozzle. To prevent this, place a finger on each side of the nozzle, and slide them down a little beyond the point so as to push the folds away, and it will readily take up any semen within reach of the nozzle. A person with a small hand can best operate the Inseminator.

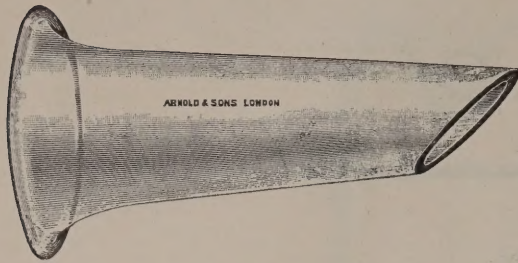


Fig. 0319.

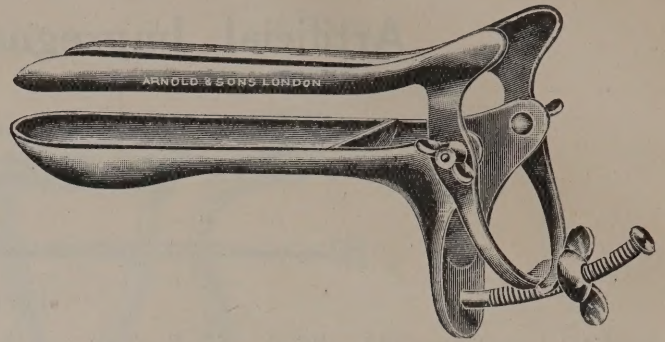


Fig. 0320.

Speculum, Glass, for use with Artificial Inseminator, 3 sizes, Fig. 0319 - - - each
 Vaginal Dilating Speculum (Peard's) Improved, nickel plated, for use with Artificial Inseminator,
 Fig. 0320

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE SPECULUM.

The Speculum is used to make an examination of and acquire knowledge of the vagina that could not be acquired in any other manner. When inserted, the vagina balloons out with air, and light is inserted into it from the polished sides of the Speculum. It has been in extensive use for the past twelve years, and can be introduced by any one. Lubricate the outside of Speculum, separate the vulva and pass the Speculum carefully into the vagina; do not use any force.

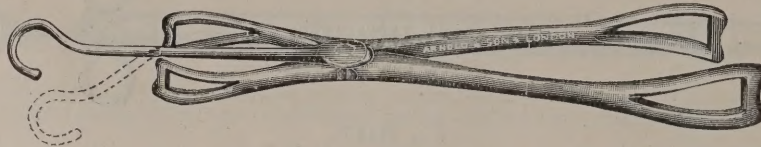


Fig. 0321.

Lambing Forceps (Arnold & Sons'), double, with jointed hook, for lambing and farrowing, nickel
 plated, 3 sizes, Fig. 0321 - - - 11-in. ; 15-in. ; 24-in.

Poultry Appliances.

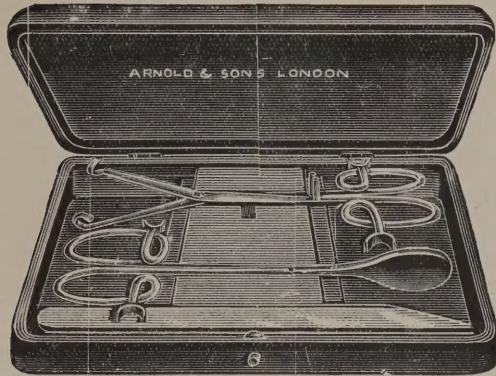


Fig. 0322.

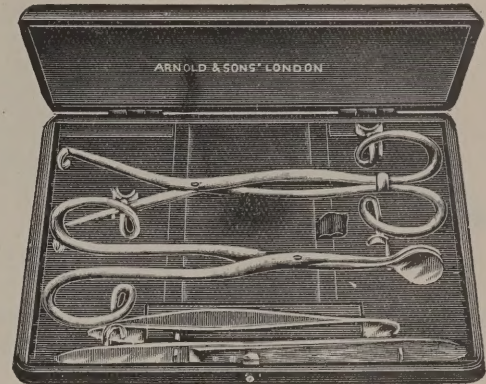


Fig. 0323.

Caponing Instruments (Farmer Miles' pattern), consisting of forceps, spreader and knife in leather case, Fig. 0322
 Ditto (Simpson's), consisting of forceps, spreader, spring forceps and scalpel, in leather case, Fig. 0323

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CAPONISING.

- 1—Starve the bird for 36 hours, give very little water.
- 2—The bird should be about three months old, not more than four.
- 3—The best operating table is the end of a barrel, over which a piece of mackintosh is tied, and which must be swabbed with an antiseptic before using; Lysolid is best.
- 4—Fasten a string by a double loop above the joint of both legs, and to the other end hang half a brick. Twice loop another piece of string round the wings, close up to the body, and hang half a brick, as to the legs. The bird should be laid on his left side and the bricks hang down so that he is kept quiet.
- 5—Pick the feathers from the hip bone to the last two ribs, then with a sponge dipped in Lysolid Solution, clean the part where feathers have been removed, then spray Ethyl Chloride around the part to be operated on, this acts as a local anæsthetic, and renders the bird free from pain.
- 6—Have all instruments sterilised by placing in a bowl of Lysolid Solution. After pulling the skin tightly towards the thigh, take the knife and make an incision about one inch long between the two last ribs, cutting away from the back. Arrange the spreaders, and then cut about half an inch towards the back bone, with the probe puncture the striffin and clear away.
- 7—The head-lamp must now be adjusted to illuminate the abdominal cavity. The testicles will be seen near the back-bone. To use the grippers insert sideways, turn round, and grip the upper testicle, which must be gently turned round, thus separated from all its attachments it can be gently lifted out; repeat the process with the left testicle. Be sure the whole of the testicles are removed, or the bird will be a slip, and crow. Great care must be taken not to rupture the large artery or the bird will bleed to death.
- 8—Carefully swab with Lysolid all the parts, the stretched skin will cover the wound when the spreaders are removed, no sewing being required.
- 9—After untying the bird place in a coop, and give a moderate feed of grain and a little water. After three days the bird can be allowed to run on clean grass: the wound will heal in about four days or less. Should a puffiness appear prick with a clean needle to allow escape of gas, which occasionally forms. Correctly performed, carefully observing antiseptic conditions, there is not 1 per cent. loss from the operation. Only heavy breeds should be caponised, and if well kept until 10 or 11 months old will weigh from 12 to 15 lbs. each, and be as tender as a young chicken. Arnold & Sons manufacture a special head-lamp for the operation, which is best performed at night or on a cloudy day.

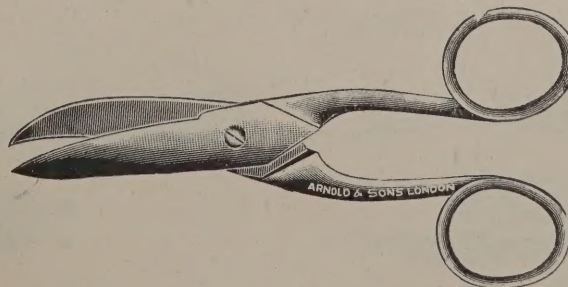


Fig. 0324.

Dubbing Scissors, Fig. 0324

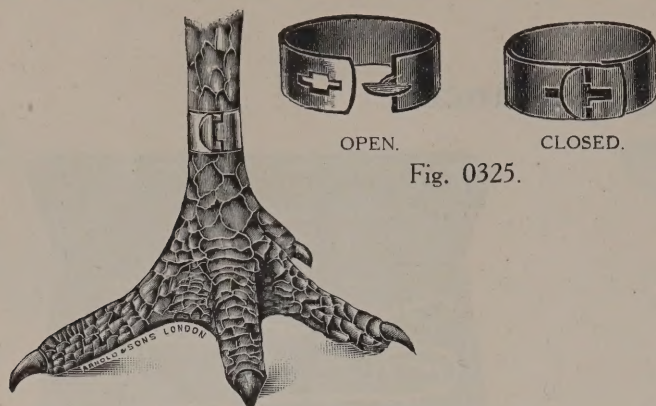


Fig. 0325.

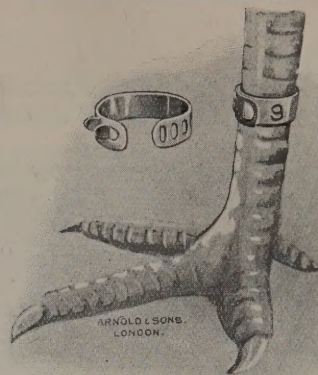


Fig. 0326.

Marking Rings for Poultry, aluminium, assorted sizes, Fig. 0325
Ditto ditto adjustable, Fig. 0326

per 25	;	50	;	100
per 25	;	50	;	100

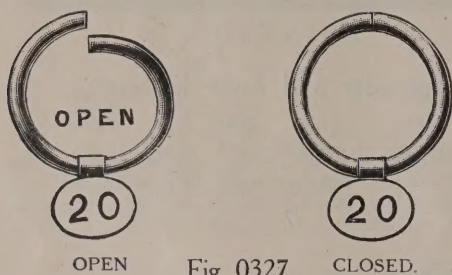


Fig. 0327.



Fig. 0328.

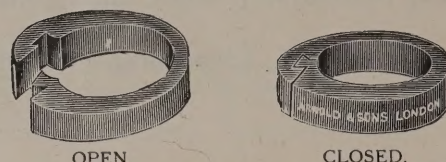


Fig. 0330.

Marking Rings for Poultry, aluminium, Fig. 0327 - - -
Ditto ditto celluloid, spiral, assorted sizes and colours, Fig. 0328

Ditto for Turkeys, &c. ditto 0329 - - -
Ditto for Poultry, assorted colours, Fig. 0330 - - -

per 25	;	50	;	100
per 25	;	50	;	100
per 25	;	50	;	100
per 25	;	50	;	100

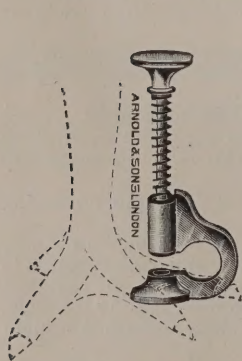


Fig. 0331.

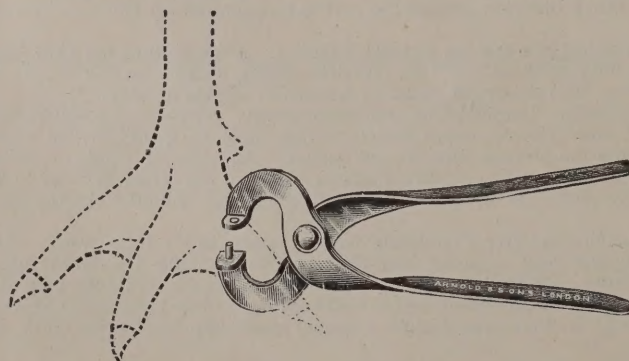


Fig. 0332.

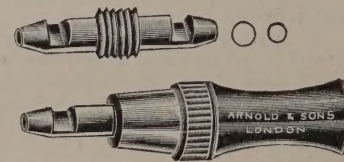


Fig. 0333.

Chicken Toe Punch, Fig. 0331 - - -
Ditto Fig. 0322 - - -
Ditto Fig. 0333 - - -

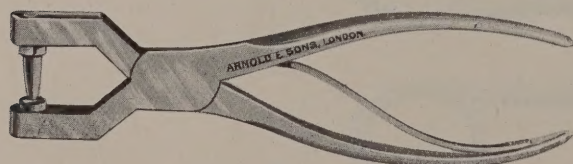


Fig. 0334.



Fig. 0335.

Chicken Toe Punch, Fig. 0334 - - -
Ditto Fig. 0335 - - -

Pickle Pumps, &c.

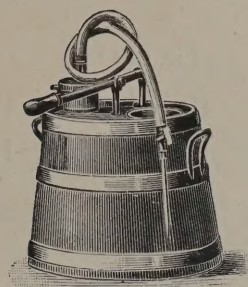


Fig. 0336

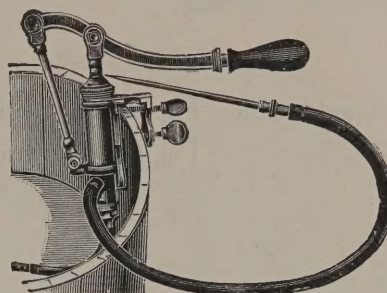


Fig. 0337

Improved Brine or Pickle Pump, 4-gallon capacity, Fig. 0336 - - - - -

The pressure chamber is made in two parts. The top part can be unscrewed for cleaning. The working barrel and pressure chamber are made of copper, and are tinned both inside and outside.

Brine or Pickle Pump, fitted with clip for attaching to an ordinary tub, Fig. 0337 - - - - -



Fig. 0038

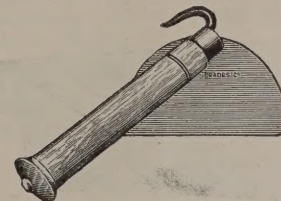


Fig. 0339

Brine or Pickling tubs, made of oak, Fig. 0338 - - - - -

20 gal.

25 gal.

30 gal.

35 gal.

Pig Scraper, Fig. 0339 - - - - -

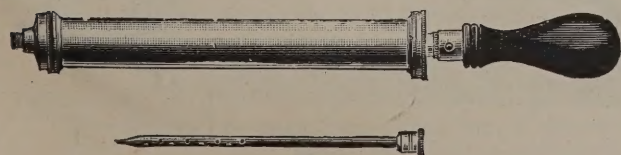


Fig. 0340



Fig. 0341

Salting Syringe, nickle-plated, Fig. 0340 - - - - -

Salinometer, for testing the density of brines, Fig. 0341 - - - - -

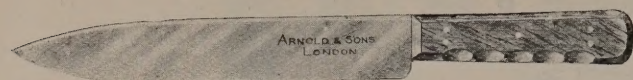


Fig. 0342

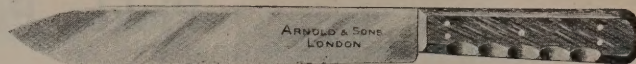


Fig. 0343

Butchers' Knife, fluted handle, Fig. 0342,	6 in.	8 in.	10 in.	12 in.	each.
„ „ „ Fig. 0343,	6 in.	8 in.	10 in.	12 in.	„



Fig. 0344

Butchers' Steel, oval wood handle, Fig. 0344,	10 in.	11 in.	12 in.	each.
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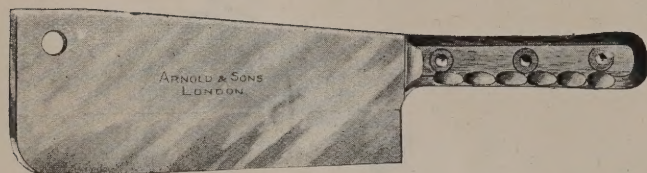


Fig. 0345

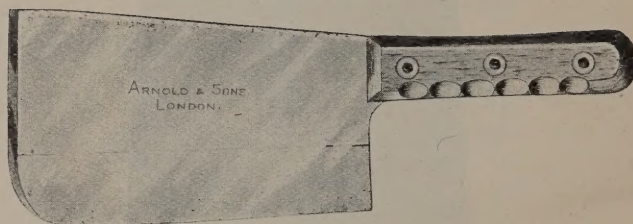


Fig. 0346

Butchers' Chopper, scale tang, fluted handle, Fig. 0345,	6 in.	8 in.	10 in.	each.
„ „ „ Fig. 0346,	7 in.	9 in.	10 in.	„

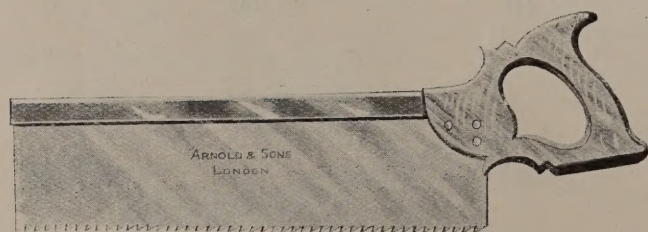


Fig. 0347

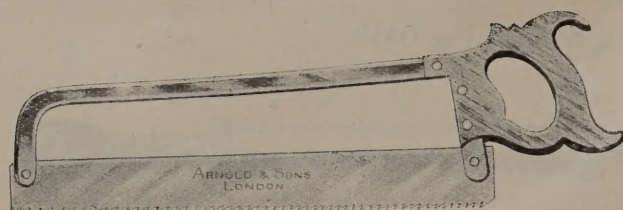


Fig. 0348

Butchers' Back Saw, Fig. 0347,	8 in.	10 in.	12 in.	14 in.	each.
„ Bow Saw, best, Fig. 0348,	12 in,	14 in.	16 in.		each.



Solid "Lysol" Sheep Dip, approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for the purposes of the orders of the Ministry relating to Sheep Scab and Sheep Dipping in Great Britain in proportion of 1lb. to 6½ gallons of water. Easy to handle, efficient, economical,
Per 1lb. block , or 10 1lb. blocks

"Lysol," has long been recognised by the Medical Profession as the safest and best Antiseptic for the treatment of skin and other bacterial ailments of man, as well as a disinfectant of high germicidal activity in the prevention of disease; its high price, however, has hitherto precluded it from being generally used for the treatment and prevention of Horse and Cattle diseases.

The manufacturers of Solid "Lysol" are now able to produce this preparation at a price equally as low as the ordinary disinfectants, without detracting from the potency of the original "Lysol" as used for the many maladies of man. Apart from the high germicidal strength of Solid "Lysol," it is the handiest form of general disinfectant yet offered to farmers; it is issued in solid cube form, each block being cut into four sections. There is no handling of cumbrous drums or tins, and no measure is necessary to produce the desired strength solution, and what is most important, there is *No Waste*.

Solid "Lysol" is infinitely superior to Carbolic Acid, being nearly three times the strength, less poisonous, and does not attack the hands.

When preparing solutions of Solid "Lysol" it is advisable to dissolve the solid in a quantity of hot water, and then make up to the required volume with cold water.

Solid "Lysol," an Antiseptic Disinfectant for:—

COLDS in HORSES.

Dissolve one section of Solid "Lysol" in a quart of boiling water, mix with sawdust to which a quart of boiling water has been added, and apply by means of a nose bag to the animal's head.

FOOT and MOUTH DISEASE

May be prevented by the regular use of Solid "Lysol." The mouths of animals should be sprayed frequently with a solution prepared by adding a quarter of a section of Solid "Lysol" in ½ gallon of water.

Animals should be allowed to stand for 15 minutes in a trough containing one block of Solid "Lysol" in 10 gallons of water.

FOOT ROT.

Carefully pare the feet and allow the animal to stand in a trough containing a solution of Solid "Lysol" made by dissolving one section in 10 gallons of water.

KENNELS.

Kennels should be washed out weekly with a solution of Solid "Lysol" made by adding a half of a section to a bucketful of water.

MANGE and ECZEMA in HORSES and CATTLE.

Bathe the affected parts with a solution made by adding a section of a block of Solid "Lysol" in 10 gallons of water. Treat daily for a week. In severe cases one section should be dissolved in 6½ gallons of water.

SHEEP SCAB.

One block of Solid "Lysol" dissolved in 6½ gallons of water should be used as a dip. Repeat after 12 to 14 days' interval to destroy any insects hatched after the first dipping.

SORES on SHOULDERS and WHITHERS.

These sores are well treated by applications, twice a day, by a solution of Solid "Lysol" made by dissolving one section in 5 gallons of water.

SWINE FEVER.

An outbreak must be reported at once. Isolate the animals, remove all dung to a safe distance and spray it with a solution made from one block of Solid "Lysol" 5 gallons of water. Thoroughly disinfect styes by spraying and flushing with a solution made from one section in 10 gallons of water.

This disease cannot occur if thorough disinfection of the animals' quarters is periodically carried out.

WARBLE LUMPS on CATTLE.

As there is a maggot under each lump, a little of the Solid "Lysol" cake should be well rubbed in, one application is usually sufficient to eradicate the trouble.

If cattle be washed periodically with a solution made from one section of Solid "Lysol" in 10 gallons of water this trouble will be entirely prevented and all vermin in the skin effectively destroyed. The solution is easily applied by means of a mop.

(Always allow the solution to dry on the skin).

An Extract from "THE NORTH BRITISH AGRICULTURIST," dated February 9, 1922.

SOLID "LYSOL."—In view of the serious outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease which have recently taken place many disinfectants are being recommended with a view to preventing the further spread of the trouble which is having such a disastrous effect on the livestock trade of the country.

We would direct the attention of those interested to one of these preparations, Solid "Lysol," which, as indicated by the name, is Lysol in solid form. Lysol (coal-tar oil dissolved in soap), is poisonous, and has for long been recognised as one of the most effective disinfectants for surgical, medical, and veterinary purposes, owing to its bactericidal properties. While the liquid form is a little troublesome to handle, this solid form is more easily manipulated, and lends itself to simplicity in the calculating of the prescribed quantities. Solid "Lysol," which is supplied by Messrs. John Bell & Croyden, Ltd., incorporating Messrs. Arnold & Sons, 5, Giltspur Street, London, E.C.1, is a splendid agent for destroying the germs of disease and protecting from infection. For the prevention of the dreaded foot-and-mouth disease it is recommended that the mouths of animals should be frequently sprayed with a solution prepared by adding a quarter section of Solid "Lysol" in $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of water. Also, animals should be allowed to stand for 15 minutes in a trough of water containing 1 block of Solid "Lysol" dissolved in 10 gallons of water. For disinfecting byres, stables, etc., 3 discs dissolved in 1 gallon of water make a good wash or spray.

An Extract from the "MARK LANE EXPRESS AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL," dated February 6, 1922.

Messrs. Arnold & Sons, of Giltspur Street, London, E.C.1, have forwarded us a sample of their Solid "Lysol," which, it may be explained, is Lysol in solid form. The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease serves to draw attention to the present time to the use of disinfectant in order to prevent the disease spreading. Messrs. Arnold & Sons recommend that the mouths of animals should be sprayed frequently with a solution prepared by adding a quarter section of Solid "Lysol" in $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of water. Animals should be allowed to stand 15 minutes in a trough containing one block of Solid "Lysol" in 10 gallons of water.

An Extract from "THE SCOTTISH FARMER," dated February 4, 1922.

SOLID "LYSOL" DIP AND DISINFECTANT.—Messrs. John Bell & Croyden, Ltd., incorporating Messrs. Arnold & Sons, 5, Giltspur Street, E.C.1, are the proprietors of Solid "Lysol" dip. This is the well-known disinfectant Lysol in solid form. It is made up in cubes in the consistency of butter, and besides being an approved dip, it is valuable for use in the prevention of diseases in animals. It is safe and certain in its effect, and Lysol has long been recognised by the medical profession as the safest and best antiseptic for the treatment of skin and other bacterial ailments of man, as well as a disinfectant of high germicidal activity in the prevention of disease. The manufacturers of Solid "Lysol" have been able to produce this preparation at a price equally as low as the ordinary disinfectants without detracting from the ordinary potency of the original Lysol. It is made up in handy form, being in a solid cube. It is infinitely superior to carbolic acid, being nearly three times the strength, less poisonous, and does not attack the hands. It is claimed that by the regular use of Solid "Lysol" foot-and-mouth disease may be prevented. The mouths of animals should be sprayed frequently with a solution of it, and they should also be allowed to stand in a trough containing Solid "Lysol." It is invaluable in kennels, poultry runs, and in fact, amongst stock of any kind.

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	"	medium	2	3	
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	" 0204		7	0	
	" 0205		4	3	
	" 0206	1 pint	1	6	
	"	1 quart	1	9	
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	" 0234		4	3	
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48	" 0236 & 0236A			3	
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50	" 0251			9	0
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	" 0253	small	1	1	6
	"	medium	1	11	6
	"	large	2	2	0
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	" 0258	single	2	6	
	"	double	3	0	
	" 0259	single	2	0	
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51	Fig. 0261		5	0	
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	" 0262A		11	9	
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	0292	...	8 in.		8	9
	0293	...	6 in.		3	9
	" "	...	7 in.		4	9
	" "	...	8 in.		6	6
	0294	...	7 in.		6	9
	" "	...	8 in.		8	0
	0295	...	6 in.		4	0
	" "	...	7 in.		5	9
	0296	...	10 in.		9	9
	0297	...	12 in.		15	9
55	Fig. 0298	...	...		1	3
	0299	...	...	1	17	0
	0300	...	...	2	3	6
	0301	...	...	1	10	0
	0302	...	...	1	11	0
	0303	...	5 in.		4	0
	" "	...	6½ in.		4	9
56	" 0304	...	...	1	4	0
	0305	...	...	2	8	0
	0306	...	...	2	19	6
	0307	...	...	1	1	0
	0308	...	...	1	6	6
57	Fig. 0309	...	...		6	6
	0310	...	...		9	3
	0311	...	...		6	6
	0311A	...	...		7	6
58	" 0311B	...	...	1	7	0
	0311C	...	...	2	2	0
	0312	...	...	2	5	0
	0313	...	Box of 20		2	6
	" "	...	Box of 100		12	6
	0314	...	...		10	6
59	Fig. 0315	...	...	1	4	6
	0316	...	...		18	6
	0317	...	...	1	14	6
	0318	...	...		9	6
60	" 0319	...	...		18	9
	0320	...	...	5	15	0
	0321	...	11 in.	1	8	0

Page				£	s.	d.
60	Fig. 0321	...	15 in.	1	13	9
	" "	...	24 in.	2	5	0
61	" 0322	...	...	1	16	0
	0323	...	...	2	0	0
	0324	...	...		3	6
62	" 0325	...	per 25		3	6
	" "	...	50		6	0
	" "	...	100	11	0	0
	0326	...	25		3	6
	" "	...	50		6	0
	" "	...	100	11	0	0
	0327	...	25		3	6
	" "	...	50		6	0
	" "	...	100	11	0	0
	0328	...	25		2	0
	" "	...	50		3	9
	" "	...	100		7	0
	0329	...	25		3	0
	" "	...	50		5	0
	" "	...	100		9	0
	0330	...	25		3	0
	" "	...	50		5	0
	" "	...	100		9	0
	0331	...	...		3	0
	0332	...	...		3	0
	0333	...	...		3	0
	0334	...	...		6	0
	0335	...	...		2	9
63	" 0336	...	...	10	10	0
	0337	...	...	1	19	6
	0338	...	20 gal.	3	7	6
	" "	...	25	3	17	6
	" "	...	30	4	5	6
	" "	...	35	4	12	6
	0339	...	...		14	6
	0340	...	...		2	6
	0341	...	...		2	6
64	" 0342	...	6 in.		1	0
	" "	...	8 "		1	6
	" "	...	10 "		2	8
	" "	...	12 "		3	6
	0343	...	6 "		1	0
	" "	...	8 "		1	6
	" "	...	10 "		2	8
	" "	...	12 "		3	6
	0344	...	10 "		3	0
	" "	...	11 "		3	6
	" "	...	12 "		3	9
	0345	...	6 "		3	9
	" "	...	8 "		4	9
	" "	...	10 "		5	9
	0346	...	7 "		4	6
	" "	...	9 "		5	6
	" "	...	10 "		6	0
	0347	...	8 "		2	0
	" "	...	10 "		2	6
	" "	...	12 "		3	0
	" "	...	14 "		4	0
	0348	...	12 "		4	6
	" "	...	14 "		5	6
	" "	...	16 "		6	6
65	" "	...	per block		1	6
	" "	...	box of 10 blocks		10	6

